

'After the War'—?
Why Not Now?
—Editorial, Page 6.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather

Local—Fair. Continued cold.
Eastern New York State—Fair in
south portion; snow flurries in
north portion.

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Millionaires Are Plentiful In Congress

A Look at Their Records
Shows Why They
Shout for War

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
(This is the second of a series
of three articles on the 77th Con-
gress.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 9.—Millionaires and politicians on the high-road to fortune, are plentiful in the United States Congress.

Rep. Frank Boykin of Alabama makes it plain in his biographical sketch in the Congressional Record that he did alright by himself in the first World War, and is likely to do pretty well this time too.

Boykin says that during the World War he was an "official in ship-building companies, which built 55 percent of all ships built on the Gulf Coast prior to Armistice."

At present, he states that he is "prominently identified with real estate, farming, livestock, timber, lumber and naval stores business in South Alabama."

Rep. Thomas Rolph, California Republican, describes his profession in the Congressional Directory with unusual succinctness as "manufacturer's agent."

A California Democrat, Rep. Harry R. Sheppard, contributed an equally illuminating biographical note when he says that he "traveled in three continents in behalf of business interests."

Most members of the House are not quite as frank as these three of their colleagues, but they have supplied enough information about themselves to reveal that they, like the members of the Senate, are truly representative of the American people.

HOW THEY SHAPE UP
With three vacancies in the House, the remaining 432 members shape up like this:

Lawyers 341
Businessmen 72
Miscellaneous 58
No listing of profession 61

It is no wonder with this kind of economic make-up that the House is, and has been for decades, the happy hunting ground of big business lobbyists of all kinds.

Among the 72 businessmen in the House there are a surprising number of former bankers, men who apparently controlled the economic life of their local towns and communities and then decided to go into politics. But, of course, there are also insurance men, merchants and real estate men in this group.

Rep. Lawrence F. Arnold, Illinois Republican, was president of the People's State Bank of Newton, while Rep. Arthur B. Jenks, New Hampshire Republican, is president of the Morris Plan Bank of Manchester.

Rep. Arthur W. Kean, New Jersey Republican, is president of the Kean National Bank and Rep. George A. Paddock, Illinois Republican, is vice president of Rogers and Tracy Inc., Investment Bankers.

A career as a big lumberman stands behind Rep. John M. Houston, Kansas Democrat, who served as president of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce and as president of the Kansas Lumberman's Association.

In one case at least, a Congressman seems to be the economic dictator of what is reported to be real old-time company town. Rep. Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania Republican, is general manager and treasurer of the Woolrich Woolen Mills in Woolrich, president of the State Bank of Avis and director of the Lock Haven Trust Company. Both the town and the mills are named after Rep. Rich who is one of the most consistently anti-labor men in Congress.

As in the Senate, many of the Congressmen who are listed as lawyers also have other interests and connections with the business and banking world.

Rep. Howard Smith, the Virginia Democrat who is now trying to outlaw strikes and unions in munitions plants, is president of the Alexandria National Bank and is prominently connected with dairy firms in Washington and in nearby Virginia.

Of the 61 Congressmen who did not list any profession or business background, quite a few appear to be lawyers who simply did not see fit to supply any biographical details. A number of others, like several members of the Senate, belong

Italian Port Of Genoa Shelled by British Fleet

Rome Says Graziani Will
Make Stand at
Tripoli

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UP).—The British fleet swept up through the Ligurian Sea at dawn today and sent 300 tons of shells smashing into the great Italian port of Genoa from which, it was suggested by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, a "Nazi expedition might soon have sailed" to attack the French army in Tunisia.

The British navy aided by swarming bombing planes heaped enormous destruction upon Genoa, Italy's fourth largest city and a great shipyard.

Although Genoa is a small naval base normally, British air attacks on Taranto and other bases farther south may have increased the number of Italian warships sheltered there.

The psychological effect of the bombardment, increased in proportion to the British risk and the geographical position of Genoa, should have considerable bearing on Italy's morale, already shaken by disasters to Italian armies in Libya and Albania.

The raid comprised a bold challenge not only to Italy, but to the German-Luftwaffe, recently represented in the Mediterranean by large numbers of dive bombers based on Sicily.

GRAZIANI'S ARMY TO MAKE
STAND AT TRIPOLI

ROME, Feb. 9 (UP).—Marshal Graziani's North African army is falling back into Tripolitania, after suffering a "painful blow" that yielded Benghazi to the British, and will make a determined stand behind a new coastal defense line now being rushed to completion, fascist quarters said tonight.

Giovanni Ansaldo, writing in Il Telegrafo, Leghorn newspaper of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, said that the first blows of Britain's desert offensive two months ago today against Sidi Barrani in Egypt, had portended "fatal consequences" for all of Eastern Libya.

Wheeler Says Men Will Follow War Materials

(By United Press)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, D. Mont., leader of the Senate non-interventionist bloc, said today that the Allies said before America's entry into the World War that "they wanted only material aid from us—not men."

"But we went in, didn't we?" he asked. "I have no more faith in what they say now about wanting our boys to fight their wars than what they said then."

"If we aren't going to send American boys abroad why are we buying 4,500,000 identification tags? Why are we buying 1,500,000 caskets?"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—They placed ten tombstones yesterday on the horribly twisted bodies of the workers who died in the fire of the New Haven Quilt and Pad Co. fire last week.

They hope the affair will be quickly forgotten. They hope that the "defense" business will proceed as usual—until the greed and criminal neglect of the employers murders new victims.

But the indignation and horror in this city will not die down so easily. The facts are too awful. The crimes committed against workers in a factory which was

roaring with "rush orders" for Army blankets are too terrible.

"It was mattresses and pads against human lives," bitterly charges a joint statement of the CIO State Council and other civic groups. "The mattresses and pads—a \$2,000,000 Army order—won."

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Youth Hates War: Delegates to Town Meeting of American Youth Congress are shown marching through Washington streets before their session. Below is Jack McMichael, chairman of A.Y.C.

Churchill Still Says He Doesn't Want U.S. Army

Says Britain's War
Position Better;
Asks War Aid

Reminding American hearers irresistibly of the man who "protested too much," Winston Churchill reviewed Britain's military position and declared in the radio address heard here that he doesn't need an American Army but wants war materials. He repeated this idea just after the House at Washington refused to ban an A.E.F. expedition from the War-Powers dictator Bill, HR 1776.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said Britain shortly would drop more bombs on Germany than the Germans on Britain.

"All through these dark winter months," he said, "the enemy had power to drop three or four tons of bombs on us for every ton we could send to Germany in return. We are arranging so that presently this will be the other way around."

The forward tentacles of the German Army have now penetrated Bulgaria," Churchill said in his 35-minute radio speech to the Empire.

The actual movement of German troops through Bulgaria, down toward Turkey and the Dardanelles "perhaps already has begun," he said.

Churchill then issued a strong warning to Bulgaria against "making the same mistake" she made in the World War when she entered the conflict on Germany's side.

Highlights of Churchill's speech: 1—If the Balkan nations permit Hitler to "pull them to pieces, one by one," they will face the "same fate" as Nazi-conquered Norway and Denmark.

2—Britain does not foresee any need for the United States to send an expeditionary force to Europe, but Britain does need vast amounts of war materials of all kinds including ships.

3—British warships and bombing planes, in a daring venture, early today blasted the great Italian port of Genoa—as well as surrounding vital objectives—from which "a Nazi expedition might soon have sailed to attack" General Maxime Weygand's French army of 450,000 troops in North Africa.

4—The Italian war machine in Africa has been "irreparably smashed."

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Rising Prices Cut Pay, Auto Union Declares

Gigantic Profits of Corp.
Cited at Conference,
Union Asks 10c Boost

By William Allan
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 9.—Rising costs of living and large profits for the corporations, make it urgent that the auto workers win at least a 10 cents an hour wage increase, the sessions of the CIO-United Auto Workers General Motors conference heard today.

The 162 delegates heard committee reports on the 10-cent an hour wage increase, shop steward system, vacation pay and other demands.

Sharp and penetrating discussion prevailed on every committee report submitted thus far, with a number of the committees returning to further polish up the demands. All of the committees, it is expected, will conclude their work tonight, when all demands will be compiled and correlated into the draft of the revised contract.

Demands adopted will then be presented to the international executive board for endorsement and then will be presented to the General Motors Corporation.

Highlight of today's conference was the speech delivered by Secretary Treasurer George F. Addes.

He said: "You GM workers have done a splendid job for the UAW and the CIO. You won our first major strike back in 1937. You led the way to the first CIO contract with a Wall Street-dominated corporation. For a while factionalism,

(Continued on Page 3)

5,300 Youth Voice Nation's Cry for Peace

Washington 'Town Meeting'
Huge Success; Spurs
Fight on War Bill

By Milton Meltzer
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The huge Town Meeting of Youth ended tonight in Washington with 5,300 young people streaming back to their towns and organizations solidly united behind the Youth Congress's program of peace, jobs and democracy.

"Without the aid or comfort of bankers or utility men to finance us," said AYC Executive Secretary Joseph Cadden in the final address to the delegates massed in Turner's Arena, "we have succeeded in bringing more than 5,300 young people to a Town Meeting—not the kind of vulgarized Town Meeting that they hold on Thursday nights in New York and where you hear, over the radio, hand-picked stuffed shirts politely quibbling—but a Town Meeting in the old style of colonial, revolutionary American, which the people attend and where the people themselves speak out."

"Perhaps," she said, "the policy of involvement in European war, support of Japan in the Far East, and the anti-democratic governments is not as incoherent a policy as it might seem at first glance, but an integrated war alliance with the British empire on a world-wide scale."

"When you get home," Cadden went on, "you will find that the American Youth Congress has become known as the organization fighting for the defeat of the lend-lease bill."

Cadden announced that out of meetings of trade unions and student delegates held late Saturday night had come proposals for helping to build three nation-wide progressive meetings to be held within the next few months.

The Town Meeting offers support to the American Peace Mobilization scheduled for New York, April 5-6, a national congress of trade union youth to be held next Labor Day, and a national conference for democracy in education on March 29-30.

Today's sessions of the Town Meeting double-packed every seat around the prize-rings, with over a thousand young people crowding the corridors and sidewalks outside, unable to get inside.

All day long speakers from youth and labor organizations through-

The San Francisco Industrial Union Council, speaking for workers in many trades in that great western seaport, wired.

The office and professional workers of America organized in the United Office and Professional Workers of America, wired through their president, Lewis Merrill.

Other organizations wired their demand that the hearings on War-Dictatorship bill will be opened to the voice of the American people: the National Maritime Union; the National Negro Congress; the American Communications Association; the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; the International Workers Order; the Wisconsin State Industrial Council of the CIO; the Sacramento, California Industrial Union Council; the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Industrial Union Council; the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Industrial Union Council; the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Local 1; and the Women's Auxiliary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, Local 1.

More than 110 ships' crews have wired their support to the union's demands. A meeting of 3,000 NMU members at Manhattan Center on Jan. 30 protested the ship owners' rejection in a wire to Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

"Three thousand National Maritime Union seamen, assembled at a membership meeting Thursday evening at Manhattan Center, after hearing a proposal on wage increases offered by American Merchant Marine Institute, unanimously reject same as being unfair and not commensurate with increased dangers, speed-up and greatly accelerated profits being made by ship owners. We stand firmly behind our negotiating committee and instruct them to continue negotiating for an equitable offer."

On the other hand, experienced New Haven fire fighters declare that water alone, and "lots of it," can control fires of this type, a flashback among cotton fibres scattered in the air and dusted over machines and along walls from the speedup.

The owner of the plant "saved" an extra premium payment for "supervision" of the sprinkler system's main valve—which would have flashed a warning to the proper outside officials that the main valve had been shut off.

2. Although workers escaping from the blazing cotton picking room on the third floor back told their foremen others were still inside, he threatened them and ordered the fire door closed on 13 workers—to "save" finished goods in the adjacent room!

3. Instead of leaving the room and an alarm being turned in as soon as the fire broke out, the workers had to stay and fight the blaze with the wrong type of fire extinguishers and "save" bales of cotton—because if the Fire Dept. were called a lot of water would be used and property damaged!

4. On the other hand, experienced New Haven fire fighters declare that water alone, and "lots of it," can control fires of this type, a flashback among cotton fibres scattered in the air and dusted over machines and along walls from the speedup.

5. The owner of the plant "saved" an extra premium payment for "supervision" of the sprinkler system's main valve—which would have flashed a warning to the proper outside officials that the main valve had been shut off.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Breaks Through Senate Hearing Gag; Curran Testifies Today

2,500,000 Americans
Demand Hearing for
A.P.M. Spokesmen

BACKED BY UNIONS

CIO Vice-President, Reid
Robinson, Named as
A.P.M. Speaker

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Unable to get admission to the hearings of the Senate Committee on HR 1776, organizations with memberships totaling more than two and a half million Americans have appointed Mr. Reid Robinson of the American Peace Mobilization as their spokesman and demand that he be permitted to appear as an opposition witness.

This was announced yesterday by Mr. Frederick V. Field, APM secretary.

Reid Robinson is vice-president of the CIO, and a leading member of the APM.

President Donald Henderson, speaking for the 100,000 members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, telegraphed:

"You have the full support of our 100,000 members in demanding a hearing to be open to the spokesmen of the American people in opposing the Lend-Lease bill to prevent dictatorship at home and to block the effort now being made to drag the American people into fighting for English imperialism."

A million people in the southern states of this country, members of the League of Young Southerners and of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, wired:

"Use the names of Southern Conference for Human Welfare representing over 1,000,000 southern people and League of Young Southerners representing thousands of Southern youth in demanding Lend-Lease bill hearings be opened to representatives of American people."

The union's war bonuses amount to one dollar a day on Far East and Australian runs from the Panama Canal or West Coast ports and return; \$40 to Spain or Portugal; one dollar a day to Africa or India; and ten dollars additional on vessels carrying gasoline.

NMU negotiators had already made considerable concessions since negotiations began on Jan. 9, when the union asked for a 25 per cent wage increase, with \$125 a month war risk compensation on vessels trading in war zones and \$250 on vessels carrying cargoes of gasoline in war zones.

Union negotiators, led by Joseph Curran, NMU president, have stressed the 300 to 400 per cent profits of ship owners, and the increased cost of living.

More than 110 ships' crews have wired their support to the union's demands. A meeting of 3,000 NMU members at Manhattan Center on Jan. 30 protested the ship owners' rejection in a wire to Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

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Senate Committee members were deluged with similar telegrams from local unions and union members in the following days. Among these wires was one from the Eastern Conference of the American Communications Association meeting in Baltimore.

J. P. Morgan Gets Biggest Tax Refund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—J. P. Morgan, accustomed as he is to grabbing the most profits, also showed yesterday that he is appreciated here by getting the largest income tax refund among the millionaires of New York.

The government returned him \$438,000 out of his 1940 income taxes.

The largest corporation income tax refund in the State went to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co. to which the government returned \$1,345,724, a report to Congress by the Internal Revenue Bureau showed today.

Income tax refunds of more than \$100,000 were paid to Thomas W. Lamont, the banker, who received \$117,732; Herbert L. Dillon, \$299,384; C. G. Conway, \$148,206; Alden Rodney Ladew, \$121,812; Joan W. Payson, \$113,555; Charles Munson, \$111,190; R. C. Lucy H. Heflingwell, \$103,905; Lucy P. and O. C. Huffman, \$198,587; the Edward T. Stotesbury Estate, \$193,623, and the Emily Pell Coster Estate, \$244,635, all of New York City.

Governor and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman received a refund of \$5,241 on income taxes; Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau got back \$4,090.

Curran will tell the Senators why labor overwhelmingly regards the President's bill as a move for war and dictatorship.

Curran, who is also a national vice-president of the CIO, will be the first labor leader to address the Foreign Relations Committee on this issue. The committee did not invite him to testify until hundreds of unions throughout the country had telegrams demanding that labor's opposition to the war bill be heard.

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JOSEPH CURRAN

NMU Parleys On Wage Boost Again Today

Talks Were Broken Off
Jan. 30 When Owners
Rejected Demands

Officers of the National Maritime Union are meeting at 11 A. M. today with representative of ship owners to resume negotiations that were interrupted on Jan. 30 when the owners rejected the union's proposal.

Union officers, representing 30,000 Atlantic and Gulf seamen, are demanding wage increases of two dollars a month and war bonuses.

The union also demands that overtime adjustments must be classified as "permanent."

The union's war bonuses amount to one dollar a day on Far East and Australian runs from the Panama Canal or West Coast ports and return; \$40 to Spain or Portugal; one dollar a day to Africa or India; and ten dollars additional on vessels carrying gasoline.

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Door Was Closed 'To Save Goods' in Defense Plant, 10 Workers Doomed to Horrible Death

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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They hope the affair will be quickly forgotten. They hope that the "defense" business will proceed as usual—until the greed and criminal neglect of the employers murders new victims.

But the indignation and horror in this city will not die down so easily. The facts are too awful. The crimes committed against workers in a factory which was

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"It was mattresses and pads against human lives," bitterly charges a joint statement of the CIO State Council and other civic groups. "The mattresses and pads—a \$2,000,000 Army order—won."

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(Continued on Page 3)

Drunken Visions Do Not Make News, Moscow Writer Informs U. S. Press

Scare of Alaska 'Invasion' Scornfully Rebuffed
By Pravda Writer—Fable Originated in Bar
In Mexican Seaport, He Shows

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—American journalism is currently suffering an epidemic of delirium tremens which began with the infection of a correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune in some seaport tavern in Vera Cruz, Mexico, and has since spread to most of the press in the United States, according to D. Zaslavsky in today's Pravda.

Under the title: "Drunken Delirium May Lead as Far as Alaska," Zaslavsky writes as follows:

"The phenomenon known in science as delirium tremens has recently spread in America. It has assumed the character of an epidemic but those stricken by it are almost entirely journalists, international spies and shrewd 'politicians.'

"Judging from material published in big American newspapers such as the New York Herald Tribune and the New York Daily News, the case may be diagnosed as follows:

"Some unknown 'agents of the Spanish Falange' brought to Moscow some sort of German 'war calendar.' It has long been said that all calendars lie but this one beats all calendar records. It forecasts that the Soviet Union and Japan intend 'jointly to capture China by the beginning of summer.'

"Moreover, the USSR will invade Alaska and Japan will attack Mexico. At the same time German planes from Africa, from Dakar, will fly to South America where German and Italian warships will also arrive. . . . The plan seems already drawn up in full detail.

TRACING THE WAYS

"Accompanied by a whole detachment of 'Axis agents,' Von Papen as Ambassador at Buenos Aires will engage in preparing revolts in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

"On the basis of the same material in the American bourgeois press it is possible to trace the ways and means by which this drunken delirium spreads.

"It probably originated in some seaport tavern in the Mexican city of Vera Cruz frequented by the ragtag and bobtail, including also Spanish Falangists caught in theft in Europe. One of the visitors was also the correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune.

"The germ of the drunken delirium penetrated his brain. With terrifying visions of Alaska and Soviet squadrons, he rushed, according to his words, to 'some military, governmental and diplomatic circles in Mexico.'

"What sort of circles these were is not known. With the speed of a bullet the correspondent dashed to foreign diplomats. The latter, as is proper, were extremely reticent and refused to comment publicly on 'this document.'

"The only one taken in by this line was the Chinese Minister to Mexico, Tang Shao-shua, who gloomily expressed 'doubts.' He didn't ridicule the correspondent, didn't advise him to sleep it off. He merely circumspectly expressed doubt that the Soviet Union would invade the United States.

"The correspondent embellished his bosh with this doubt and dispatched it to his newspaper. The same was done by the correspondent of the New York Daily News.

DELIRIUM SPREADS

"How was one to resist the temptation to utilize an anti-Soviet sensation, even if it was certain beforehand that it was false? . . . The editor sent the dispatch from Mexico into print, crowning it with a headline in bold-faced type: 'Axis Powers and Reds Intend to Attack American Countries.'

"From the newspaper pages the drunken delirium spread through the country. But the immunity of common sense protected millions of readers against infection. The people in the United States know that one may read bourgeois newspapers, but must not believe them. Only those who by nature are extremely susceptible to any lie, particularly an anti-Soviet lie, succumbed to the infection.

"Thus the drunken delirium reached the press conference of the State Department of the United States. As if in a craze, correspondents questioned Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles as to what was known by him about the plan of Soviet invasion of Alaska.

"The Undersecretary of State might have said, like the bride in Gogol's play, 'Out of here, you fools.'

"But statesmen have no right to such frankness. Accordingly the Washington correspondents departed.

A "STUPID" SLANDER

"Before us in its full beauty is the picture of drunken political delirium. An outright lie which originated in a Mexican tavern was transformed into a stupid slander in the pages of the American press.

"The only thing unclear is why American newspaper hacks had to export their drunken delirium from Mexico.

"However, if American politicians and journalists desire to place on an equal political and cultural level a seaport saloon and the editorial offices of big bourgeois newspapers, and if they are attempting to bring to the same level a press conference in Washington, it is their own home affair.

"It is not known who stands to lose by this—the editorial offices of the big newspapers, or the seaport tavern in Vera Cruz."



Lecture on Soviet Artillery: Above is Military Engineer F. Gladikh lecturing to a class of Red Army men in the famous Dzerzhinsky Artillery Academy. The Academy celebrated its 120th anniversary last Dec. 8. During the past 20 years has graduated more commanders and engineers than in the preceding 100 years of its existence.

A People's Army Red Army Soldiers Master Art of Politics

Pravda Cites Drive to Increase Education, Culture
in Ranks; Timoshenko Orders Political
Studies for Army Men

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—Thorough political education and a complete mastery of culture go hand in hand with the military training of the Red Army, declares Pravda today in editorial comment on a recent order of People's Commissar of Defense Timoshenko specifying a course of political study for Red Army men.

"Success in modern warfare," the editorial states, "is attained not only by force of arms but also by the morale of the troops."

With the Army now undergoing training under conditions simulating actual warfare, it says, "the Soviet commander must not only possess a perfect knowledge of his branch of the art of warfare, but must also be a cultured, politically-versed man able to understand the international situation and questions of the country's internal life."

MASTERING MARX

Commissar Timoshenko's recent order makes it obligatory for all commanders to complete during the current year a thorough study of the Short Course in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In addition, the senior commanding staff is obliged to master the teaching of Marx and Lenin on wars.

"Political studies in the Red Army," says Pravda, "are linked with military training. Their effectiveness and quality are determined above all by the extent to which they assist Red Army men in understanding the essence of the foreign and internal policy of the Communist Party, by the extent to which they strengthen his will to victory."

"The political curriculum of the Red Army varies with the level of education of the soldier and his

service in the Army. It includes a study of the history and geography of the Soviet Union, the country's Constitution, a history of the Party, a history of the Red Army, and the fundamentals of world politics.

VAST EXPERIENCE

"In the course of its existence," says Pravda, "the Red Army has accumulated vast fighting experience and has formed valiant traditions. At Hsienan, at Khalkingol, in the liberation march to Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia, and in the war against the Finnish White Guards, there were revealed many remarkable examples of valor and heroism."

"These examples are recorded in the histories of the regiments and will serve to educate young fighters and commanders of the Red Army."

"At present the Red Army is going through a period of intensive military and political training in winter conditions. Neither frost nor snow nor winter blizzards can prevent Soviet fighters from mastering the art of warfare."

"Red Army men, commanders and political workers are preparing to meet the Eighteenth All-Union Party Conference and the Twenty-Third Anniversary of the Red Army with new success in military and political training. They thoroughly understand that these two links in training are inseparable."

Labor Parley On Legislation Raps War Bill

Western Pennsylvania
Organizations Demand
Defeat of Measure

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TARENTUM, Pa., Feb. 9.—A strong resolution of opposition to the Lend-Lease bill was passed here this afternoon at a labor legislative conference of Western Pennsylvania organizations.

The resolution, which called on Congress to defeat the bill, declared that the Administration under President Roosevelt had a foreign policy of involving the country in a war and a domestic policy of establishing a military dictatorship.

The resolution declared that passage of the bill would mean "complete involvement in the war" and that labor was opposed. "Labor well remembers the bitter lesson of the last war," it said.

One hundred and eight representatives more than 90,000 organized workers attended the conference. CIO and A. F. of L. bodies were represented.

Free Lectures On How To Be Hungry

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 9 (UP).—The government today decreed that at least 20 per cent corn meal henceforth must be mixed with wheat flour in order to conserve wheat stores.

At the same time the Municipal Electric Company of the capital announced a series of lectures for housewives to instruct them in the preparation of one-course meals, with and without meat.

The fact is that in most cases Congressmen from farm areas turn out to be large-scale farmers, rural bankers and economic overlords rather than bona-fide working farmers.

Typical of this group is Rep. Harry Coffey, Nebraska Democrat, who is tied up with many so-called farm organizations and usually acts as a farm spokesman. But according to Coffey's own description of himself he is hardly the ordinary dirt farmer.

He says that he has "for the last 25 years been president of the Coffey Cattle Co., Inc. with extensive ranch holdings in Northwest Nebraska; owns and operates several farms; built up a successful real estate and insurance business."

Few members of the House, or so we have seen of the Senate are deeply rooted in the masses of the people. The connections of the Congressmen are for the most part with corporations which many of them represent or have represented as lawyers or with business firms and banks.

Members of the House line up on the side of the big business lobbies in Washington in a number of different ways. In some cases there is a direct tie-up through law firm connections or through marriage.

In other cases, a Congressman feels that he needs the support of a certain corporation to get elected. And there have been many cases in the past, as there no doubt are today, of Congressmen who have found it personally lucrative to vote and legislate the way the lobbyists want them to.

One of the frankest expressions of the point of view of the venal Congressman is found in a letter written some years ago by former Rep. G. W. Edwards, a member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, to the Bath Iron Works which is largely dependent on government contracts.

HE HAS A COMPANY
"As you undoubtedly know, a Congressman must derive some of his income from other sources than being a member of the House, and in this connection I would like to bring to your attention the fact that my secretary and myself have a company in Philadelphia," Edwards wrote.

"Please put us on your inquiry list for materials in connection with ships," he added. "We have performed work for New York Ship and Newport News."

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In 1935, Rep. Vito Marcantonio introduced a resolution to investigate the death from silicosis of hundreds of workers engaged in digging a tunnel at Gauley Bridge, W. Va.

It was revealed later that the contractors on the job deliberately chose to use the more dangerous but quicker and less expensive method of dry drilling although it meant that the workers would contract the dread disease of silicosis. But it so happens that the contractors, Rhinehart and Dennis, had

War Move Seen in Ban On Swedish C.P. Paper

Ruling Circles Still In-
trigue for War, 'Ny
Dag' Says

(By Wireline to the Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.—Four new charges against the Communist Ny Dag have been formulated by order of the Swedish Minister of Justice as the latest move in a long series of persecutions against the paper because of its dispatches on the situation in Finland, and because of its truthful accounts of the Finnish-Soviet war.

The charges, brought against the paper by the reactionary press and by Swedish and Finnish Social Democracy, are designed to prolong Ny Dag's ban from the mails, which expires in March, and to prevent the truth of the opposition movement in Finland from reaching abroad.

Commenting on the new attack, Ny Dag itself states: "At a given moment many reactionary papers in Sweden and Finland came out as if by command with the demand that our paper be called to account."

"Ny Dag is charged with having published an interview with the former secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Karl Viik, editor of the opposition Social Democratic paper Vapaa Sana."

"In this interview there was nothing that a Swedish paper could not have printed, and what is more, Ny Dag reprinted only certain excerpts from an interview that the organ, Arbetaren, had with this representative of the Finnish labor movement. But it is Ny Dag that is being charged, and not the newspaper that printed the interview."

"The paper is charged with printing a speech of Otto Kuusinen in which he dwelt on the situation in Finland. This speech was also printed in Dagens Nyheter, and it would seem that this paper also ought to be called to account."

"Since no evidence could be found against Ny Dag, incriminating material had to be looked for elsewhere. We are accused of having reported facts which the Swedish press vainly tried to conceal, namely, that in Finland an organization was prohibited, the sole aim of which was to establish peace and friendship with the Soviet Union."

Ny Dag points out that the charges against it coincide with a demand by employers that representatives of the opposition be removed from all responsible posts in the trade unions of Sweden.

"Finnish and Swedish reaction," Ny Dag writes, "fear the indignation of the workers and peasants. After one and a half years of war, the defenders of capital still listen to ill advice. We know how irresponsible reactionary circles were last year. The truth lies in the fact that Swedish capitalists are once more orientating themselves toward war."

Hold Parley In Baltics

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (ICN).—The Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Baltic countries are before convened legally for the first time following many years of illegality: the Fourth Congress of the Estonian Party opened yesterday in Tallinn and the Fifth Congress of the Lithuanian Party opened in Kaunas.

their headquarters at Charlottesville, Va. and were thus constituents of Rep. Howard Smith.

And Smith took care of this little matter for the company. He is a member of the potent House Rules Committee, and that august body pigeon-holed the Marconi bill resolution until the end of the session. It is a matter of record that Rep. Smith conferred with officials of the Rhinehart and Dennis company while this matter was before Congress, and that he acted on behalf of Rhinehart and Dennis in conferences with West Virginia lawyers.

The same Rules Committee, controlled by reactionary poll-tax Congressmen has acted as a faithful watchdog for all the big business lobbies on Capitol Hill for years.

It has held up legislation like the Wage-Hour Act which was opposed by the lobbies of the canning and vegetable processing interests for months, and has pushed through with unseemly haste proposals to amend the Wage-Hour Act and the Wagner Act.

MUNITIONS LOBBY
The munitions makers for many years maintained one of the most powerful lobbies on Capitol Hill, but the job of getting huge arms appropriations through Congress now seems to be taken care of adequately enough by the War and Navy Departments, by the Defense Commission and by other agencies of the Roosevelt administration.

Both the Military and Naval Affairs Committees of the House act as dependable spokesmen for the Navy and War Departments and for the munitions makers in pressing for large arms appropriations.

unlimited profits for manufacturers and restrictions on the rights of labor. The lobbyists on Capitol Hill frequently act with commendable tact and instead of hiring the services of a Congressman, put one of his relatives on their payroll.

When representatives of the cosmetics industry were attempting to avoid a Federal tax they hit on the bright idea of retaining the services of Miss Reba Doughton, daughter of Rep. Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee which initiates tax legislation.

On more than one occasion, Congressmen have made a good thing for themselves out of espousing a reactionary cause.

Rep. Albert Gore, Tennessee Democrat, has devoted practically all of his energies for the past year or so in fighting all efforts to appropriate funds for the low-rent housing program of the United States Housing Authority.

Now it so happens that Gore has made a small fortune for himself at the same time, in lecturing before various "civic" and businessmen's groups on the evils of the USHA.

And it is widely understood in Washington that the real sponsors of these lectures who have put up the funds for the groups that ostensibly conducted the meetings were the powerful real estate interests which are fighting all public housing programs.

Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, who used to get a retainer from Mellon's Gulf Oil Company, also made a

Door Was Closed To Save Goods And 10 Perished

Horror of Tragedy in New Haven Defense Plant
Revealed—City Building Safety Laws Were
Violated in Structure

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers knew the main valve was off and during the fire rushed to the cellar to open it again—if the sprinkler system had been working it would have controlled the fire, but spoiled goods.

Outside of the fire door, only three ways out of the inferno remained—the fire escape, a trap door and the windows.

The door to the fire escape was jammed in between the two machines where the fire broke out cutting off that escape instantly. Cotton bales were piled on the trap door.

The windows were of the usual, small-paned factory type and three factory stories above ground.

The U. S. Labor Dept. knew last October that the plant was "in poor condition."

Yet the \$2,000,000 army contract was not held up. The State Labor Dept. several times had to correct hazardous conditions in the plant and classified the plant as "crowded."

LABOR LAWS VIOLATED
The fire broke out when static electricity was generated in a three-in-one cotton cleaning machine next to the fire door at 2:07 P. M., the alarm being sent to Fire Headquarters only at 2:17.

A total of 27 workers were in the room, fought the blaze until it was beyond control, with 14 escaping out of the fire door before it was closed. Three were able to get to the windows and jump out, after seeing the fire door closing, all three suffering injuries in the fall requiring hospitalization.

The rest were horribly burned to an unrecognizable crisp. With various official agencies from the U. S. Labor Dept. and the FBI to the coroner's office conducting "private" investigations, labor here is not idle.

A few hours after the blaze, the shop was inspected and survivors were interviewed by a delegation from the state office of Labor's Non-Partisan League and the Connecticut Conference on Social and Labor Legislation.

In a statement endorsed by leaders of these organizations as well as the CIO State Council, Methodist Federation for Social Service, Connecticut Conference of Youth and Connecticut Federation of Negro Youth Organizations, the drive to imperialist war is blamed.

MATERIAL VERSUS LIVES
"It was mattresses and pads against human lives at the New Haven Quilt & Pad Co. on the morning of Feb. 5th," says News of Connecticut, a legislative news letter published by the above groups.

"The mattresses and pads—a \$2,000,000 Army order for them—were not idle."

"Today 10 young workers lie dead and the question in need of answering is: Why?"

"Why were quilts protected and men's lives squandered?"

"Why was the fire door closed before the men could escape?"

"Why were previous fires unreported?"

"Like these 10 boys and men, thousands of workers in Connecticut 'defense' industries face similar conditions and risks."

"What can be done to protect them?"

"It is time that someone pointed out the menace in those countless number of shops, working on defense orders, which place profits ahead of the safety of their workers. . . ."

"The lesson of the New Haven tragedy is a lesson in the need for more inspection by labor authorities; and a need for the unionization of workers, in and outside of defense industries, so that the horrible contradiction of death in the midst of 'defense' work can be done away with."

The groups call for corrective and preventive measures "instead of additional 'sabotage' laws, which are actually aimed at robbing labor of its rights and spreading hysteria."

The burning question, "Why were quilts protected and men's lives squandered?" can be answered by the simple asking of another question:

"Why is imperialism protected and men's lives squandered by Churchill and Hitler?"

Ten condemned to a horrible death in New Haven is a mere titbit to those who are trying to involve this country ever deeper in Churchill's and Hitler's imperialist war.

Ten millions of dead would not satisfy; and only an organized people can stop 10 more and 10,000,000 more, from being murdered by the greedy capitalist system.

Churchill Still Says He Doesn't Want U.S. Army

(Continued from Page 1)

ed," with some 150,000 Italian troops captured or killed and Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's fascist army in disorderly retreat before the eyes of "unhappy Arab tribes" whom they had oppressed.

5—The Suez Canal and Egypt now are safe from attack.

6—The Royal Air Force has become the master of the air in daylight hours and Britain "soon will drop more bombs on Germany than the Germans on Britain."

7—Adolf Hitler has not dared attempt an invasion of the British Isles as result of the heavy defeats administered to his air force by the RAF last August.

8—The course of the war in the past four or five months has developed "far better than most of us would have ventured to hope."

9—"A mighty tide of sympathy and effective aid" is coming to Britain from the United States and if President Roosevelt will "give us the tools we will finish the job."

10—Mussolini and Pierre Laval, who is attempting to seize power over the French government at Vichy, are "trying to make their countries door-mats for Hitler."

11—Britain is determined to "outwit, out-manuever, out-fight and out-last" the enemy, but the danger of invasion remains great and Britain is working day and night to be prepared for such a supreme test.

MILLIONAIRES PLENTIFUL IN CONGRESS, RECORDS SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

to the group of time-serving politicians who have been on the public payroll most of their lives.

The 58 Congressmen in the miscellaneous category were for the most part teachers, newspapermen, engineers, dentists and doctors.

As in the Senate, there is an almost complete dearth of men who actually spent a substantial portion of their lives as factory workers or as farmers. Where the claim to a workingclass background is made it usually turns out to be phony.

For example, Rep. Jerry Voorhis, the fake liberal from California, claims to have been a "factory worker, freight handler, ranch hand and automobile assembly plant worker." But it so happens that Voorhis is the millionaire son of a millionaire father who made his fortune in California real estate.

Rep. Voorhis may have worked for a while in order to get the experience, but hardly out of pressing economic necessity.

On examination, the self-serving statements in political speeches by a number of Congressmen that they are working farmers are shown to be equally phony. It usually turns out that these Congressmen are farmers—and something else besides.

Rep. Thomas C. Burch, Virginia Democrat, describes himself in the Congressional Directory as a "banker, farmer." Rep. John L. McMillan, South Carolina Democrat, is a "farmer, lawyer." and Rep. William Howard Whitt, Illinois Republican, says that he is a "farmer and banker."

One of the frankest expressions of the point of view of the venal Congressman is found in a letter written some years ago by former Rep. G. W. Edwards, a member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, to the Bath Iron Works which is largely dependent on government contracts.

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Rep. Martin Dies of Texas, who used to get a retainer from Mellon's Gulf Oil Company, also made a

pretty penny from lectures on "subversive activities" before various so-called patriotic groups. Dies has turned his committee into a nice little business racket for himself.

Now it is true that members of the House unlike the Senators are elected by the people of their districts every two years. Why then, it may be asked, don't the people turn the rascals out and elect men and women who will truly represent their interests?

This question is a very fundamental one indeed and it can hardly be answered in detail here.

But any adequate answer would necessarily deal with the big business, finance-capital control of both Democratic and Republican Parties which deprives the people of any real opportunity of voting for candidates of their own choice.

Alliance Head Tours Nation in Fight for Jobs; Hits FDR Plans

Claim of Plenty of Jobs is a Lie, He Says; Urges Unity With Unions

Roosevelt's war "boom" is an illusion as far as the unemployed are concerned, said Richard N. McKibben, national president of the Workers' Alliance yesterday as he left for a nation-wide speaking tour.

Quoting CIO estimates that 8,000,000 workers would still be unemployed by next July, McKibben told the Daily Worker that the fight for jobs is more important than ever today.



RICHARD N. MCKIBBEN

MUST FIGHT FOR JOBS

The workers must fight for jobs, the unemployed leader told the Daily Worker. As part of that fight McKibben will urge his audiences, from Pittsburgh to Los Angeles, to fight for the CIO demand for a half billion dollars for WPA for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

The fight for jobs can be won, said the Workers' Alliance president, but the utmost unity between the trade unions and the unemployed workers is required to win it. McKibben's remarks follow in full:

"The purposes of my tour at this time are:

1. To combat the illusions being spread by President Roosevelt and his Big Business associates among the unemployed that the 'boom' in national armament building will end unemployment in the United States.

2. To mobilize the unemployed of the nation in an immediate fight for a \$500,000,000 deficiency appropriation for WPA and \$3,000,000,000 for 3,000,000 jobs on a public works program for the coming fiscal year.

3. To bring about closer working relations between the unemployed and the employed workers, especially in the trade unions, behind a program of job security and peace for the working people of America.

EXPOSE WAR PLOTS

"With the jobs, along with the rest of the workers and the common people, being subjected to the greatest pressure, intimidation and coercion to fall in line behind Wall Street's drive into the present imperialist war, it becomes essential for every red-blooded American sincerely interested in furthering the welfare of the common people to speak out.

"I hope, on this tour, to do my share toward exposing the maneuvers of Roosevelt and Congress, and to help mobilize the jobsless for a relentless struggle for improvement of their living conditions, behind the National Administration is now attempting to beat down to a starvation level.

"The recent statement of James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee on Unemployment, urging Congress to appropriate \$500,000,000 for WPA for the remainder of the present fiscal year, instead of the \$375,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt, gives a very vivid picture of what the unemployed can expect in the coming months, if Roosevelt is permitted to have his way.

"The Workers' Alliance of America will support to the full this demand of the CIO, to forestall the layoffs of 600,000 WPA workers between now and June 30, 1941, as contemplated by Roosevelt.

"On my trip I intend to press for action by the affiliated locals of the Workers' Alliance on this CIO proposal, and for an improved public works program for the coming year, which will employ at least 3,000,000 unemployed at trade union or prevailing wages.

"I shall consider my tour a great success if I am able to contribute toward bringing about closer cooperation, between the unemployed, both organized and unorganized, and the trade unions, in the fight for jobs, which is of paramount importance at this time.

McKibben will spend two to three days in most towns on the route. His schedule follows:

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9-12; Cleveland, Feb. 12-14; Chicago, Feb. 14-16; Milwaukee, Feb. 16-18; Minneapolis, Feb. 18-20; Butte, Mont., Feb. 21-23; Spokane, Wash., Feb. 23-24; Seattle, Feb. 25-27; Tacoma, Feb. 27-28; Portland, Ore., Feb. 28-March 1; San Francisco, March 2-4; Los Angeles, March 4.

Oliver Shown As Former Foe Of War Bloc

Old Guard ALP Leader Now Backs Pro-War Hillman Stand

In a vigorous denunciation of the lend-lease bill conveyed to Senators Wagner and Mead and all New York State Congressmen, the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party yesterday exposed Eli Oliver of the Old Guard ALP faction by quoting at length from Oliver's writings in 1940 when he urged defeat of "pro-war" candidates.

Although supporting the lend-lease bill today and congressional candidates who favor it, Oliver in a 1940 Labor's Non-Partisan League pamphlet was quoted as saying: "Our only defense is now, while we have a chance, to put into office senators and congressmen who will vote and fight, against war."

Oliver was at that time executive vice-president of L.N.P.L. and was later removed by John L. Lewis, its head.

"TURN COATS"

The Progressive Committee's blast came on the heels of Mr. Oliver's statement issued on behalf of the Hillman-Dubinsky group in the ALP to the effect that candidates for Congress would be judged on the basis of their vote on the lend-lease measure, and urged New York's members of Congress to vote for HR 1776.

The issue arose because of the congressional situation in the 17th Congressional District in Manhattan where a special election is to be held on March 11th to fill the vacancy created by the late Kenneth Simpson.

Morris Watson, Eugene P. Connelly and Samuel M. Blinkin, officials of the Progressive Committee, who addressed the congressional members and urged defeat of HR 1776 also suggested that House and Senate members ask Messrs. Sidney Hillman of the OPM, David Dubinsky, Alex. Rose and Luigi Antonini if today they stood by Mr. Oliver's pamphlet to which they subscribed in 1940.

Describing these persons as a "pro-war group" who employ Oliver, the Progressive officials charged that in supporting the lend-lease bill Messrs. Hillman, Dubinsky, Rose and Antonini did not speak for the American Labor Party membership and of "discarding the beliefs they held dear in 1940 as easily as they shed their coats."

Symposium in Boston Tonight On Dean's Book

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—A symposium on the Dean of Canterbury's new book "The Soviet Power" and on aspects of life in the Soviet Union will be held here tonight at Congregational House, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Nicholas Slonimsky, authority on modern music and author of "Music Since 1900," will speak on Soviet music; Prof. H. W. L. Dana, author of "Handbook of Soviet Drama" will discuss Soviet drama, the Rev. F. Hastings Smythe, former student of the dean will discuss "Religion and the U. S. S. R.," and the final speaker will be Prof. Dirk Struik of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Miss Strong To Address Lecture Series

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—Anna Louise Strong, will give a series of lectures in Chicago during the week of February 9 to 15. Miss Strong, who recently arrived in Boston on the Atlantic Clipper, has made a tour through the Soviet Union and war-torn Europe and has been speaking in the Eastern states on the war in Europe, the position and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and America's position on the international scene.

Neglect of WPA Is Treason Parley Says

1,500 Delegates to Meet Here Feb. 22 to Push Demands on Relief

Neglect of the unemployed today would be treason, said a statement yesterday by the Conference on National Defense and WPA, which is scheduled to hold a meeting of some 1,500 delegates at Irving Plaza on Feb. 22.

"Our Congressmen," said the Conference which is backed by many CIO and A. F. of L. unions, "could commit no greater treason to the people, at a time when they are seriously debating taking more than a billion dollars out of the nation's pockets to send to Britain, than to pass a stingy and inadequate appropriation to take care of the needs of the unemployed."

"The response our conference call has received, the activity on the projects where WPA workers are now busy designating delegates and raising suggestions for a program, convince us that this is a burning issue among the unemployed themselves. We expect the conference, when it meets on February 22 at Irving Plaza, will be attended by 1,500 delegates representing all of the 100,000 WPA workers in the city of New York."

ASK HALF BILLION

The conference backs the CIO demand for an appropriation for \$500,000,000 for WPA for the rest of the fiscal year, ending June 31. And the conference supports the statement of James B. Carey, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to Edward T. Taylor, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee that the \$375,000,000 proposed by President Roosevelt for WPA was "wholly inadequate."

"We hope," said the conference, "that A. F. of L. leaders, too, will now come out in favor of the \$500,000,000 appropriation, since any lower amount means a drastic reduction in the work relief rolls."

Protest Rumania Pogroms at Rally Tonight

A mass meeting to protest against the pogroms that have swept Rumania will be held tonight at 8:00 P.M. at the Audubon Hall, 564 West 160th Street. The meeting is under the auspices of the Hamilton-Washington Heights Council of the Jewish Peoples Committee.

The leading speakers at the meeting will be Bernard J. Harkavy, national secretary of the Jewish Peoples Committee, and I. H. Feingold of the National Administrative Board.

Find Wing of Army Plane Mile Away From Crash

LOVELOCK, Nev., Feb. 7 (UP).—The Army flying fortress which crashed yesterday, killing the eight members of the crew, had brushed off most of its tail assembly against a foothill peak a mile and a half from where it finally smashed into a desert mountain and exploded, it was revealed tonight.

Thrilling Story of Women's Liberation In USSR Told by Dean of Canterbury

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Throughout the Dean of Canterbury's book "The Soviet Power" are sprinkled references to the activities, usefulness, position, and responsibility of women in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It is a book of hope for thoughtful women who long to see a new kind of a world for their sons and daughters, and for their own generation, free from exploitation, war, race hatred and sex inequalities.

This book makes you realize Socialism is not a dream, not a vague longing for a future utopia; it is here and now for the people on one-sixth of the earth's surface, numbering over one hundred and eighty-three millions of people! It is possible, practical, realizable for all of us, everywhere! Capitalism is passing. Its death throes are shaking the world. One would be utterly discouraged, as many civilized people are, if one saw only the putrefaction and heard only the death rattle of this decadent system. But the Dean tells us "lift up your eyes" to the Soviet Union "from whence cometh our strength," of inspiration and determination to replace the old everywhere with a new classless social order. It brushes aside like cobwebs the lies and misrepresentations spread against this great country, by a true picture of what



No Dictation from Anyone was slogan at Stenographers Ball in Manhattan Center Saturday night. Photo shows one of the stenographers with boy friend, a recent draftee.

CLEVELANDERS WEEP AS SONS LEAVE FOR ARMY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—The use of a lively band last night night to send off over 200 draftees to Camp Shelby, Miss., failed to stop a wave of grief that swept the Cleveland railway terminal, as the boys departed.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has been complaining all along that the send-off of every group of draftees leaving here nearly every night was too reminiscent of a morgue. The Plain Dealer waged a campaign of two weeks' duration for a band to "serenade" the draftees.

A full hour before train time, the back end of the main corridor in the terminal was crowded with the families of the draftees. Many of the women in the group were weeping.

About fifteen minutes before the draftees marched in, soldiers in uniform arrived at the terminal and herded the families back to one side. Many people began to ask the soldiers if they would be able to see the boys before they left. There was a fear expressed that the soldiers would keep them away from the draftees.

UNASHAMED GRIEF

When the boys marched in, the soldiers blew their whistles, a signal that the families could go to their boys. As soon as the whistles blew, there was a great rush to the spot where the draftees had assembled. By this time the crowd had reached approximately 2,000. For five minutes there was frantic searching for individual draftees.

When the signal for the draftees to leave came, weeping became evident everywhere. Many young couples remained clasped together until the very last minute.

There is a growing feeling being expressed at every one of these departures that these boys are not just going for training. This has been especially noticeable since President Roosevelt and

other politicians dropped the phrase "short of war."

A girl clerk at the terminal cigar counter, who has to witness these scenes every night, shuddered when the band started playing. Looking up she said, "I see this every night. It makes you feel bad to see the boys going away. I feel especially blue when I see all those mothers crying. Other nights are worse than tonight."

Newspaper photographers were busy taking pictures of the band. The photographers studiously avoided taking shots of the weeping groups. They staged a few phony shots of smiling girls.

While the draftees left last night, another delegation departed from Cleveland the same day. They were a group of 100 delegates to the Town Hall meeting at Washington. They left determined to stop the War-Powers Bill and to keep the draftees out of the trenches.

Max Weiss to Report on Town Meeting of Youth

A full report on the Town Meeting of Youth will be given by Max Weiss, national president of the Young Communist League, when he opens a series of three lectures with a talk this Saturday afternoon on the subject: "The Youth Movement—Where Is It Heading?"

The series, entitled "Youth Chooses Its Future," will present, in addition to Weiss, two other youth leaders, Henry Winston, national administrative secretary of YCL, and John Gates, executive secretary of the YCL of New York State.

Admission to each lecture is 15 cents. They will be held at 2:30 P.M. in the Workers School auditorium at 50 E. 13th St.

Wisc. Strike Leader Hits Co. 'Defense' Cry

Shows That Co. Tried to Sneak Out GM Order As Going to Gov't

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—In a renewed attempt to use the "defense angle" to justify attempts to break the strike of the 8,000 Allis-Chalmers workers, the company yesterday took over the Milwaukee newspaper headlines to announce "Union Blocks Defense."

The company, with a great show of indignation, declared that the union was refusing to allow the shipment of completed or partially completed material to the U. S. Army and Navy. This story was blasted by union president Harold Christoffel in a letter to the company, as false in fact and strike-breaking in intent.

Christoffel declared that, on the contrary, the shipment of materials, and government mediators together with the union and the company, had drawn up an agreement governing procedure on such points to which all parties had agreed.

The company then deliberately violated the procedure, refusing admission to the union steward and trying to get in a non-union man. Christoffel further pointed out that a job that the company tried to get shipped under this agreement was going not to the government but to Mr. Knudsen's General Motors.

As a result of these violations, the materials have still not been moved.

Chicago Peace Lobby To Go to Washington

Delegation Will Reach Capital February 15 to Voice Demand for Defeat of HR 1776 War Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization, Chicagoans today were preparing for a huge Midwest People's Lobby for Peace in Washington on Feb. 15.

Delegations from all over the midwest will go to the nation's capital and demand that Congressmen and Senators vote against H. R. 1776.

Plans for the peace lobby were announced Wednesday night at a city-wide rally of the Chicago APM, held at the Hamilton Hotel, 18 S. Dearborn St.

Speakers at this meeting included Harvey O'Connor, author of "Million's Millions"; Rev. Owen A. Knox of Detroit, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; and Joe Van Nordstrand, midwest director, leather division of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

O'Connor described the "Lend-Lease" Bill as having the objective of "putting the United States into the World War," and declared that "90 per cent of the American people are opposed to this country's entry into the war."

Reverend Knox asserted that "the peace movement is going to go on in the United States," and added: "We're not quitting under fire." He described the drive against labor and civil liberties, a drive which he scored as steps toward dictatorship. Of H. R. 1776, he said:

"The moment this bill is passed, the United States will be potentially at war. The moment the President starts putting it into operation, this country will be actually at war." He urged the public to flood their Congressmen and Senators with expressions of opposition. Blasting the "democracy" claims of the British government as being just as false as those of the German government, he stated that the British and German peoples could get together and solve their differences with very little trouble, were it not for the war-mongers in each country.

"There is only one answer which true American citizens can give now to the war-cries," he said, "and that is—we will not fight for a spurious democracy that does not really free the people."

Van Nordstrand quoted from the recent speech of Virgil Jordan before the Bankers' Association convention, in which Jordan stated that the so-called "defense program" was part of a program of empire by the United States government. Van Nordstrand denounced H. R. 1776 as "the destruction and direct antithesis of everything 1776 in American history."

"We can be satisfied with no amendments—but only with the complete defeat of the bill," he said.

The audience voted support to the strike of the Tractor Works strikers at International Harvester. Tony Carvarro, executive board member of the striking union, Local 101 of the Farm Equipment Workers, cut-

lined the objectives and progress of the strike.

Also passed was a resolution pledging full participation in the midwest delegation to Washington Feb. 15 "for the defeat of H. R. 1776, for the salvaging of democracy and peace in America." A telegram was sent to State Rep. Reed F. Cutler, chairman of the executive committee of the State House of Representatives at Springfield, opposing the "Lend-Lease" Bill "regardless of modifying amendments as a measure which would plunge our nation into dictatorship and war." Hearings are being held before the State House committee on a resolution memorializing Congress to defeat the bill.

Jefferson Would Have Voted for This Amendment

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Representative Marcantonio (AL-N.Y.) today offered an amendment to the F.D.R. "Lend Lease" bill declaring that the President must not lease or lend the original 13 Colonies to Great Britain. Members voted the amendment down, 190 to 2.



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Aluminum Workers Say:

'We Asked for a 10c Raise--Got 2c--Why?'

Workers Correspondence Department:

New Kensington, Pa.

A few short months ago, we aluminum workers in New Kensington, through our union, Local No. 2, Aluminum Workers, felt the need and desire for an increase in wages. We felt this need because the cost of living was going up and is still going up. We workers

Accordingly, we made a demand on our International Officers to take immediate steps for negotiations with the Aluminum Company of America for a ten cents an hour increase. The locals in other plants of the Aluminum Company of America in Edgewater, N. J., Detroit, Michigan, Alcoa, Tennessee, took the cue and also made the same demand.

A strike vote was taken and the vast majority voted overwhelmingly to strike in the event that the company refused the justifiable demands of the rank-and-file. Then the officers of the International Union (CIO) opened up negotiations with the company. It was significant that only full time persons were on the negotiating committee. There was no representation from any local outside of the New Kensington Union.

"DEFENSE" CRY
After a short while of negotiations, the committee came back to our local union and made their report. The company was standing fast and agreed to a two cents an hour raise. In order to sell this meager settlement to the infuriated rank and file membership, the International officers of the Aluminum Workers of America raised the cry of "National Defense." They said that any move now against the company would be a blow to the government. One of the workers then spoke and said that his patriotism was not as good as that of Mr. I. W. Wilson, Vice-President of the Aluminum Company of America.

Facts now bear out that his patriotism was not as good as that of the workers. I have just been reading in the papers about the U. S. Government's suit against our company. It seems that they have been selling magnesium to the German Government at a much higher cost than what they have to our own government! Is this the "National Defense" that our International President N. A. Zorovich referred to at that meeting? I also see by the papers that the Aluminum Company has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for impeding American "defense." According to this, then Zorovich has been with the anti-defense forces because of his upholding of the company's position in this so-called "National Defense."

Then we had an election of officers of our union in December. One of the slates came out with a slogan of "More Pay--Less Speed-up." Zorovich then branded this slate as "Communist" and with the help of Father Rice, proceeded on a violent witch hunting campaign. I have before me several issues of the official organ of our International Union and there appears some very interesting items.

One of them reads as follows: "A noticeable slackening down of work is reported at the local plant of the Aluminum Company of America. New Kensington Steel Mill workers are working only four and five days a week. Twenty girls are reported laid off in the Seal Department. The night shift in the C. U. department has been discontinued. Workers are puzzled, what with all this talk about speeding things up going the rounds." And then Zorovich has the interests of his members, who pay his salary, so much at heart that he labels any one who is against the inhuman speed-up as "Communist." To go on to the latest issue of the Aluminum Workers issue of the CIO News.

There is a big heading that reads "PRES. ZOROVICH CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOR'S INTEREST." Then the article goes on in details on this line. Further "Zorovich urged the need of a drive to raise wages in the future so that workers may receive an increasing share of mounting profits." Again this is all fine and dandy and it sure looks well in print. But Zorovich says one thing and his actions say another thing. On the surface he is for fighting for worker's rights and for progress. But he has continuously fought against the workers when the demand was made or the demand expressed for higher wages. To prove this we have his example when he branded the slogan of the Progressive slate for Higher Wages and Less Speed-up as "Communist."

What about the other plants of the Aluminum Company of America? If we in New Kensington are to improve our conditions and get our wages raised, we must have their support. What is Zorovich doing to organize these plants? We never get much of a report in our paper.

One thing is becoming more and more evident. Zorovich has to show progress or the resentment of the rank and file against him will result in a demand for an account of his stewardship to the members of our union and our International.

ALUMINUM WORKER.

Maine Girls in Fishery Slave for \$12 Weekly

Portland, Maine

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Dotted Portland's waterfront is a number of old shacks which have seen little use since clipper ship days. A few of them provide seasonal space for the fish canning shops, mainly of the hit-and-run variety, which operate under foul conditions. Typical is the Mid-Central Fish Co., a run-away from Boston, now operating with about 50 employees, mostly girls. Ankle-deep in water, and working under powerful lights, they handle fish with bare hands. Gloves do not last a day, and the girls cannot afford them. Rubber boots and oilskins are seldom seen, though the air is constantly charged with water from leaky hoses.

Under such conditions girls are compelled to drag 50 and 75 pound baskets of fish to the tables and dress them for 28 cents an hour. The average wage is \$12. There is a great turnover in this and other shops, as few girls can stand the gaff for long. YET THIS IS A "UNION" SHOP.

The Fish-Handlers' Union was organized locally a year ago with the help of the local truck drivers union, and is affiliated with the A. F. of L. The girls pay 25 cents a week dues, but their grievances are never taken up by this "union" which is being run by a couple of guys from Boston. There has never been a membership meeting, and the officials apparently elected themselves. The girls have never even seen sight of a membership book to show they belong to the union.

The people in this and other shops are beginning to think there's a foul stench somewhere, and that it's not necessarily from rotten fish.

Jim-Crow in St. Louis Shop Hit by Unionist

St. Louis, Mo.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee Local No. 1128, during its four years of existence has had a hard struggle to organize the workers of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, makers of pneumatic machine and fabricating steel products because of the Jim-Crowism practiced there.

This company has been a member of the National Metal Trades Association for many years. They had been able to maintain an open shop for 83 years, until the CIO organized their plant in 1937.

At the present time some interest has been drawn around Jim Crowism and the problem of organizing the Negro workers in the plant.

An example of Jim-Crowism is the fact that the Negroes are not allowed to drink from sanitary drinking fountains used by white workers. They are forced to change their clothes and eat their lunch in a small locker room where they also have their toilets, which is not closed-in and are not in a sanitary condition.

The company has signs posted over white workers' drinking fountain which reads, "White Men Only." This is a clear example of the "divide and rule" policy of all labor hating employers.

White workers should be guided by the words of Karl Marx, "Labor in the white skin cannot be free, so long as labor in the black skin is branded."

A UNION MAN.

The Guide-Post

In last week's GUIDE POST, we said that speed-up of the workers increases the profits of the employers. That statement of ours didn't sound very profound: it sounded as trite as saying that when it rains, things get wet. However, the capitalist press this week put the meaningful and dramatic touch to it, by translating the results of this break-neck speed-up into the statistics of PROFITS, and we find that General Motors admits a staggering profit of \$320,600,000 for 1940, compared with its \$228,142,412, profits in 1939. And U. S. Steel records \$102,181,000 for 1940—a mere 148 percent increase over 1939! Mr. Knudsen of General Motors and Mr. Stettinius of U. S. Steel are at present in the driver's seat of the U. S. "defense" set up—and from these two gentlemen comes the orders to industry: "Speed it up."

Mr. Hillman says: "Yes, my Lords!" Well, there you have it. When the machinery begins to whirl faster, and the boss begins to yell, "Hurry . . . hurry!", as one correspondent relates on this page today, the profits of the employers begin to mount at a pace which makes Ponzi and the Count of Monte Cristo seem like pikers.

We said last week that EXPOSURE of speed-up on these pages would spur the unions to fight harder against it—would arouse workers in the various industries to do something about it. We want more and more letters about speed-up, and PROPOSALS on how to combat it!

Ford Plant Apprentice Knows Value Of Unionism

Detroit, Mich.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Ford, in his attempt to defeat the UAW-CIO's drive to unionize his plant, besides using intimidation and violence, is resorting to some very subtle tactics in turning the young workers against the union.

Especially is this true among the apprentices, whose numbers run into the thousands. Here Ford has a very fertile field in which to work. Realizing the insecurity which the young people of today are subjected to, Ford is indiscriminately giving raises to the apprentices, ranging from 5 to 20 cents an hour, hoping in this way that the apprentices will forsake the union. But unfortunately for Ford, the apprentices realize this also. It's one of the old tricks of the game and it fools no one. So now more than ever it is to the benefit of the apprentices to join the union, to protect and increase their new wages.

Giving raises during an organizational drive is nothing new, but we now find Ford is up to—that of using the threat of conscription to keep the young apprentices away from and against the Union. Ford, through his servile men and other stooges, is passing around the rumor that the apprentices will be exempt from the draft because of their occupation—except, only if they don't get any wrong ideas about joining the union. Something must and shall be done to remedy this. The young workers in the organized shops know that the unions are the foremost and only consistent fighters in defense of their rights in regards to conscription. The union wins for the draftees, wage differences, job protection, seniority, etc.

In the new union contracts the draftees were are supplemented by an additional sum for the conscription for which they work. The right for the draftees to return to their jobs when their training period is over, is guaranteed by the union, as well as accumulative seniority while they are in training.

OTHER FORD LIES

There are also rumors spread by Ford to the effect that the union has nothing to offer the apprentice, that the union has no program. But this is just another lie put forward by Ford & Co. to kill any enthusiasm that the apprentices may feel toward the union. The rumor that the union has no program for the apprentices has been proven a lie by the very position, taken by the union in regards to conscription.

That one position taken by the union, concerning conscription, is certainly enough to draw the vast majority of young workers to its support. The question of wages, job protection, seniority, family, etc. is today the most vital issue facing workers of draft age. Therefore if the union had only that one point on its program to offer the young Ford workers it would be sufficient.

But the union goes further. It asks Ford why must a boy go four years to the Ford Trade School and then four more years in the shop to become a full-fledged journeyman? Can Ford answer that? Can he answer why a boy after completing four years in the Ford Trade School can not get a job in a shop as a journeyman. When according to union specifications, reached by a joint Apprenticeship Council composed of union and company officials, the necessary time to turn out a journeyman is four years.

No, Ford can not. He dare not. But the union can. The union knows that Ford isn't interested in turning out highly skilled workers. Ford is only interested in the Trade School as a source of cheap labor and turning out thousands of semi-skilled workers.

Only when one realizes the tremendous profits to be reaped from the work of these thousands of apprentices, work for which he pays less than half that would be required to hire men, only when one realizes this can he appreciate the motives behind Ford.

FORD APPRENTICE.

AFL Teamster Puts It Bluntly
New York, N. Y.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

A strike in United States Trucking, against speed-up, against contract violation. A strike in Somers Motor Lines against firing of two militant brothers, Swane and Harry Filadimino. Good union men who are putting up a good union fight to get back on the job. A few others I can't think of off-hand, around the same issues, is the answer the truck driver's must give to the war hysteria anti-labor bosses.

Typical of class collaborators are our officials who back in the Miami sun while all this is taking place. On the other hand there is another group in the union that belatedly the real issues by disrupting, confusing and red-baiting.

The leaders of the Teamsters' locals are either for British imperialism or German imperialism. The rank and file of the union are for a good union.

A TEAMSTER.

**AFL Workers In Rochester Admire CIO**

Rochester, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

In my shop, a metal company employing about one hundred and fifty workers, there have been many indications recently of the effect the war program has had upon workers generally. The informal morning and noon discussion groups have become forums for threshing out the problems created by the Rooseveltian drive on living standards.

The pre-election Roosevelt support has broken down to active criticism of the betrayal of peace pledges and of attacks on the labor movement. Roosevelt has now become a symbol of anti-unionism, and it is universally felt that he is out to "screw the workers." The proposal of H.R. 1776 has aroused a crescendo of militant protests and condemnation of Hitler-like dictatorship methods. Workers who were formerly regarded as Communist sympathizers are now listened to and agreed with.

AN AFL SHOP

The shop is organized on a federal local, AFL basis, and the question of a new contract, which is several months off, is already assuming paramount interest. The threat of speed-up, the six-day week and increased living costs, has brought forward strong demands for a much stronger contract. The CIO organizational drive and their gaining of strengthened contracts, especially in aircraft, has given impetus to these feelings of the workers. "If the CIO can do it," they say, "then why can't we?" Let's go after everything we can get. The employers are coining millions and we demand a share in it.

There is absolutely no sympathy for the war here. The war is regarded as the source of the problems confronting us today, and they openly feel that we must strengthen labor's gains in the face of the war-makers, by increased wages, better working conditions, and by keeping America at peace.

UPSTATE METAL WORKER.

Dakota Farmer Has Plan for Reviving Land

Miles City, Montana

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I think the newspapers should write about the fact that the people in South Dakota could use snow water on their farms from the Missouri River by building a pipe line from Moberg to the James River.

A. L. S.

Van Etten, N. Y.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

This upstate area of upper New York State derives its livelihood from poultry and livestock.

Since this is in the area controlled by the Borden and Sheffield milk monopoly, the farmers have received a miserable return for the milk, often so inadequate they have been foreclosed. Sold out by the Dairy-men's League officials, the milk producers are beginning to organize in to the Dairy Farmers' Union which is gaining impetus in the surrounding counties.

A. R.

RED-BAITING
This time we are making a drive to reorganize our local here under a more militant leadership than we had when John House was president. We are still handicapped and some because of the Hillmanite leadership of the International and the red-baiting of the man sent here by the CIO to take charge of organizing all the Goodyear factories.

backing of the whole union. Instead, they let small groups fight out these grievances, repeating the same sort of grievance fights in many departments, thus having the committee men always fighting these grievances over and over again.

Second, these stooges were in key positions on plant Grievance Committees, and they sabotaged clear-cut negotiations by not taking up grievances and by failing to turn over grievances over to our Executive Board to be handled by the local as a whole.

Third, the leadership of our local did not fully take advantage of the militancy of the workers in 37-38 to gather all the important departmental and divisional grievances as possible and then ask for a settlement with the company, having the

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Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms, Mines, Mills and Office

**Local 3 Officials—Is This True?****This Is Not the Way to Make a Strike 100% Solid**

New York

Workers Correspondence Department:

The Leviton strikers (who belong to Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. L.) have been out 24 weeks. Yet the workers of the Silvray Lighting Corp. (who are also members of Local 3), are wiring and installing fixtures containing Leviton sockets! What kind of money business is going on in Local 3?

CIO SHOPS, TOO

A shipment of Leviton sockets was recently delivered to a shop organized by the United Electrical Radio Workers, CIO. The sentiment of the U. E. workers is this: "How can we refuse to handle Leviton sockets when the Local 3 fellows at Silvray are installing them?"

We send our message to the Silvray workers—"As soon as you boycott Leviton sockets, we shall do likewise. Let us show the bosses 100 per cent unity between AFL and CIO!"

A U. E. WORKER.

The above letter from this CIO Worker Correspondent is an exceptionally important one. We feel, however, that this should be added: the district officials of the CIO—UERMWA have under consideration a recently introduced resolution to refuse to handle all Leviton products, as soon as the Local 3 sets the example within its own ranks and stops one Leviton shop from working on products being struck by another Local 3 shop. As soon as this comes about, district officials of the UERMWA said at a recent meeting, CIO workers will do likewise. (Editor)

What Do You Pay for Milk, Eggs, in N.Y.C.?

Van Etten, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

This upstate area of upper New York State derives its livelihood from poultry and livestock.

Since this is in the area controlled by the Borden and Sheffield milk monopoly, the farmers have received a miserable return for the milk, often so inadequate they have been foreclosed. Sold out by the Dairy-men's League officials, the milk producers are beginning to organize in to the Dairy Farmers' Union which is gaining impetus in the surrounding counties.

A. R.

Akron Rubber Workers Move for More Militant Leadership Against Conditions

Akron, Ohio.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

In Goodyear Rubber where I work we are having a big reorganizing drive. This is necessary because Goodyear local here in Akron since the great Goodyear strike of '36 had been dominated by company stooges and inexperienced, conservative minded workers who were easy victims of company tactics of delays and promises that were not fulfilled. Some of the big reasons for our failures were:

First, during the big lay-offs in 1937-1938 the above stooges forced an OK of the layoffs through in a big mass meeting, thereby giving the company a good lead in blaming the union for the layoffs.

Second, these stooges were in key positions on plant Grievance Committees, and they sabotaged clear-cut negotiations by not taking up grievances and by failing to turn over grievances over to our Executive Board to be handled by the local as a whole.

Third, the leadership of our local did not fully take advantage of the militancy of the workers in 37-38 to gather all the important departmental and divisional grievances as possible and then ask for a settlement with the company, having the

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Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

The Spider Web—Cooperation for War!

"WON'T you come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly?" We all know what happened to the fly; likewise things are happening to those railroad union Grand Chiefs who constitute the labor members of the Railroad Committee for National Defense under the chairmanship of Mr. Ralph Budd. Budd is also president of the C. B. & Q. Railroad, otherwise known as the "Burlington," which has a record of strike-breaking, company-unionism, Jim Crowism and general labor-baiting that will match the record of any road in the country. That makes Mr. Budd an ideal transportation member of the so-called Commission for National Defense, which is headed by the labor-hating Wm. Knudsen as representative of General Motors and other Morgan-duPont interests. Knudsen on his return from Europe a couple of years ago, expressed admiration for Hitler's methods of handling labor; no doubt Budd is of the same opinion.

Entangle Unions in War Web

So Mr. Budd is the particular spider who spins a web for our railroad union leaders, who are cooperating with him in the war preparations—beg pardon, "defense program"—of Wall Street and the Roosevelt Administration. The four carrier members of the railroad committee to advise with, and assist Budd, are Presidents E. Norris of the Southern, M. W. Clement of the Pennsylvania, E. J. Engel of the Santa Fe and J. J. Peile of the Association of American Railroads. And the four labor presidents selected by the Railway Labor Executives' Assn., as the flies to enter the parlor of the main spider and his four assistants, are Phillips of the Conductors, Harrison of the Clerks, Jewell of the Shop Crafters, and Delaney of the Master, Matees and Pilots.

Now we come to the point where the spider has his flies tangled up in his web of war preparations—and maybe the flies are not unwilling—for suddenly the Chiefs take on the appearance of big, black spiders themselves, who with demagoguery and intrigue, seek to draw labor into the web of capitalist war preparations at the expense of our best interests—all in the name of National Defense.

Defense—As WE See It

As working railroad men, when we talk of "defense" and our own best interests, what do we have in mind? We have in mind defense of the well-being of ourselves and our families through wage scales adequate to maintain and improve our standards of living. We think of defense of our health and happiness through vacations with pay and shorter hours. We think of defense of our working conditions and jobs through enforcement of working rules and agreements. Also as part of the organized labor movement we believe defense of "our" America must be based on defense of the civil rights of labor and the people, particularly the right to organize, strike and picket. And again, as union men with an international outlook, we believe in defense of those rights for labor and the common people in ALL countries.

Defense—As THEY See It

But how about Budd, president of the Burlington Road, and the presidents of the Southern, the Pennsylvania, the Santa Fe, and Peile, president of the Association of American Railroads (what a bunch of hard-boiled, anti-labor babies)—what are they thinking about when they discuss defense? We can't read their minds, but from their records, we can assuredly say they mean defense of their big salaries and the fabulous profits of the bankers they represent; they mean defense from union interference with their slave-driving; they mean defense of the rights of monopoly capitalism against the growth of working-class sentiment for socialism.

We won't quote a lot of figures on the profits of individual roads. Check the financial pages of any newspaper to see what "your" road is doing. We will give just one set of figures to show how well war pays those who own the roads. In 1938 the Class I roads made a little over \$373,000,000; in 1940 they made some \$650,000,000. This \$277,000,000 increase in profits is the reason why Mr. Budd and his buddies on the National Defense Commission are so anxious to help the country along the road to war, for behind the smokescreen of war hysteria and red-baiting, they aim to take labor for a ride while they scoop up the gravy from another war boom. But what are "our" representatives doing in the company of such high-binders? How are they going to "defend" our interests in "cooperation" with Budd, Peile & Co.? These are the same birds who headed the drive in 1938 to cut our wages 15 per cent. They are the same birds who talked the Chiefs into accepting—for us—the 10 per cent "voluntary" wage cut in 1932. And cooperation of the Chiefs with these same birds in 1937 led to the "wooden nickel" settlement of our strike vote for a 20 cents per hour increase.

Defense of Labor—Not of Wall Street

If Phillips, Harrison, Jewell and the rest of the Chiefs really mean to defend OUR interests, they had better get out of Knudsen's and Budd's Commission for War—beg pardon, National Defense. Imperialist war is a capitalist racket and all labor gets out of it is mangled bodies, slashed wages, worsened conditions, higher taxes and smashed unions. Look at England! There railroad workers, along with workers in other industries, are being conscripted and placed under military discipline—in the name of a fight for democracy! By the way, the Mr. Bevin who issued the labor conscription decree, is a British "labor chief!"

Unless we force our railroad union Chiefs to quit cooperating with Mr. Budd and his buddies, we will find ourselves in the same boat as the English workers. Lord knows, some of our superiors and foremen are bad enough slave-drivers now, but give them military authority and they will run us ragged.

The capitalist press has been screaming "emergency" and "lack of time" to prepare for war. Let us take heed of the very real emergency that faces the working people of this country. Organized railroad labor must be made to realize how very close we are to war, military dictatorship and a blackout of our civil rights and economic welfare. We must take part in the drive to defeat the Lend-Lease War Powers Bill as the biggest step ever proposed to take this country in the direction of war and dictatorship.

No use kidding ourselves, brothers, war preparations always lead to war. Both war preparations and certainly war itself, in all capitalist countries have been accompanied with the growth of anti-labor dictatorship. In Germany it is called Nazism; in Italy—Fascism; in England—industrial conscription; and in this country it will be the "M" Day Plan, perhaps under a less hateful name—but with the same hateful measures.

If There Must Be War—

To defend our rights, we must oppose the imperialist war plans of Wall Street, whether in the form of aid-to-Britain or in the form of appeasement of Hitler. We must demand that the railroad union Chiefs—who, though they seem to have forgotten it, are on our payroll—quit messing around with the war-for-profit interests of Budd, Peile and their kind; for a change, let them look after our interests in the form of higher wages, vacations with pay, shorter hours, National Agreements and better enforcement of working rules.

Railroad labor wants peace, more jobs, and a better standard of living! If there must be war, for us let it be a war against low wages, unemployment and poverty right here on the American railroads!

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B'klyn Dockers Hold Memorial For Pete Panto

Speakers Demand Problems Find 'Paymaster' In Brutal Murder

Two hundred and fifty longshoremen took part in a protest mass meeting Saturday night at the Elks Hall, Union and Court Sts., Brooklyn, against the murder of their rank and file leader, Peter Panto, whose body was recently found in a mass of clay and quicklime on the banks of the Passaic River near Lyndhurst, N. J.

The body, still lying at the Kings County Morgue, has been identified by Peter Mazzei, rank and file longshoremen's leader.

Delegates of the International Longshoremen's Association, whose president Joseph Ryan was a bitter foe of Panto, stood outside the hall during the meeting, but did not attempt to interfere.

Murder, Inc. has already been implicated in the Panto killing by the authorities, but speakers pointed out that the finding of the murder paymasters was still more important.

Mazzei pointed out that the discovery of the crime paymaster should be as easy as the discovery of the killers.

William L. Standard, attorney for the National Maritime Union, reminded the audience and District Attorney O'Dwyer that the historic murder of Herman Rosenthal in New York in 1912 was not solved by the conviction of "Gyp, the Blood" and three other killers. The case was not solved till the man behind the murder, Lieutenant Charles Becker, was convicted.

RACKETEERS STILL GO ON

Gennaro Sasso, President of the Peter Panto Educational Club, linked the murder with waterfront racketeering and said the district attorney must take action to get rid of those racketeers.

Albert Pennati of Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union, Local 80, said the food unions had driven out their racketeers and the waterfront must do likewise.

Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union and Gino Bardi, editor of the popular Italian newspaper, L'Unita del Popolo, spoke along similar lines.

Raising of funds for Peter Panto's funeral began at the meeting with the collection of \$34. A campaign to raise the rest of the funeral expenses begins this week among trade unions.

600 Refugees In France To Be Sent to Spain

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Via Berlin, Delayed) (UP).—The Spanish consulate was reported today to be planning a special train to return 600 refugees to Spain. Latest estimates set the number of Spanish refugees in France at 120,000.

NAZI REPORT SEVERAL SINKINGS

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 10 (UP).—Nazi sources reported early today that long-range German bombers sank or badly damaged 32,000 tons of shipping in an attack on a British convoy off the west coast of Spain about noon Sunday.



A list of good stewing meats—which are mostly lower-priced meats—is a good thing to keep on hand. (And if the meat trusts boost prices much higher, they'll be the only kind most people can take a sniff at!)

Here, then, are the principle kinds of stewing meats: Heel of the round of beef, cut from just above the hind shank. It tastes good, and has no bones.



DESIGNED FOR SPRING: Powder pink felt self-flowers and a matching embroidered veil make this becoming hat a perfect accent for black.



G. M. Auto Union Locals Complete Contract, Ask Wage Raise, Cite Huge Corporation Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

created by an agent of the Ford Motor Company, very nearly wiped out our organization in GM plants."

Addes then continued, pointing out how the GM workers fought back through the tool and die strike, how they reorganized their union, and by such militancy built the CIO stronger in GM plants than it has ever been before.

Speaking on the question of whether the GM workers should get wage increases, he said:

"No one can tell the UAW-CIO that the GM Corporation cannot afford to pay wages as high or higher than those paid by any other corporation in the auto industry."

Here he dramatically proved his point by stating:

"Do you realize that this corporation made for its Morgan and Ford owners profits amounting to nearly a thousand dollars on every one of its 200,000 workers? This means that the corporation should have conceivably raised wages by fifty cents per hour for each one of its workers without going into the red."

Not that the demand for higher wages needed additional stress at this conference, but Addes further pointed out that, "from October to December of 1940 the cost of living for workers in Michigan industrial centers rose by six and one-half per cent."

"Throughout the country," he said, "as a whole, experts are talking now about a 10 to 15 per cent increase in costs of living. That means one thing. If our wage levels remain as they stand now our people will live more and more poorly."

Dealing further with the demands being discussed, Secretary-Treasurer Addes stated, "Even more important to the future of the union in GM plants is the establishment of an adequate and powerful system of shop stewards."

He then spoke on the absolute need for such stewards as the method of checking and curbing the "speedup which has carried beyond the point of any human endurance in many plants."

CITES NEGRO FLIGHT

Boldly and clearly, Addes brought the Negro workers conditions, their

oppressions and discrimination in GM plants, to the attention of the conference. This had special significance in view of the fact that there is not a single Negro delegate at the conference.

"The discrimination against Negroes through the corporation's policies of employment and advancement should be especially mentioned here."

"This discrimination," said Addes, "against Negroes does exist as a company policy. It is time, I believe, that we should begin to educate corporations in the spirit of the UAW's constitutional guarantee against discrimination because of race, color, political belief or religion. We should also commence to educate our membership."

Addes concluded on this point by stating that "these advances and many others like them can be made in our next contract."

"I can assure you," he said, "that they will be won if our negotiators receive the full and powerful support of men back in the shop."

In a clarion call to action Addes declared:

"There may be those who will cry out that this is a dangerous time for labor to be pushing ahead to new victories. With the national defense program, with the drive of reaction which is hiding behind national defense some may say that labor should rest upon its gains and wait for a fairer day."

"I am not one," said Addes, "to overlook the dangers now confronting the labor movement, they are very real and as immediate as the cities of Dearborn, Lansing and Washington."

HITS WAR ECONOMY

Addes clearly foresees the danger of the war economy to the American workers, as he proved by stating, "for years past CIO conventions have warned against the peril of a war economy to our movement. Labor has said that it prefers jobs, constructing the instruments of a better life, to jobs constructing the instruments of death. We have always known that war brings misery, death and repression to organized labor."

"But threats are not stopped by a policy of appeasement," said Addes, "or a policy of powerless surrender. I think that the recent history of de-

mocracy in Europe should have proven that point very clearly."

"We cannot," said Addes, "beat back those who would send labor to concentration camps by waving white flags and umbrellas. We cannot buy off our enemies by any sacrifices; we can beat them back by standing like men to defend our rights and to advance the cause we hold in common with the vast majority of Americans."

The first speaker at the conference who brought to the attention of the delegates the need of organization of the workers at the Ford Motor Company was Addes, who in

the concluding remarks of his speech said:

"We are going to defend" said Addes, "the rights of labor and democracy by strengthening our organization by doing our part in political action for labor's rights and by signing the best contract that GM workers have ever known. Yes, labor is interested in fighting for democracy against dictatorship, and we do not think we have to cross any oceans to do it," concluded George Addes in his powerful speech, which received tremendous applause, indicating approval by the delegates in attendance.

5,300 Youth Declare Their Stand for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

out the country and representatives from China, India, Puerto Rico and Haiti took the microphone in the center of the arena to speak on the two key topics, youth in the army now, and keeping American out of war.

Liu Liang-Mo, secretary of the YMCA in China, drew tremendous applause when he delivered "hearty greetings from Chinese youth who are fighting courageously in the front lines against the Japanese and against appeasers, traitors, and fifth columnists within China. We want to assure you that no matter what happens the Chinese people will carry on resistance against the Japanese, and whoever wants to capitulate to any imperialistic nation will be discarded and denounced by the Chinese people, as we discarded and denounced the traitor Wang Ching-wei. China's resistance is part of the world's struggle for freedom and democracy. We need your help and we are sure we are going to win."

Denouncing the British imperialist government for imprisoning without even a trial the young Indian leader Rajni Patel, S. Chandra Sekhar, an Indian student here, now said, "I hate the dictators of Germany and Italy, but I hate the imperialism of the British Empire also."

FROM LATIN AMERICA

Greetings from the youth movements of Haiti and Puerto Rico were delivered by two of their leaders visiting this country and a wire of support from Severo Aguirre, leader of the Cuban Youth Brotherhood was read by Jack McMichael, AYC chairman.

A two-hour discussion on the problems and needs of the army of conscripts was begun in the morning by a report from Charles Shinn, head of the Flint Youth Council and a delegate from the Buick UAW local. He quoted the Detroit press on the unhealthy living conditions of conscripted auto workers in Camp Beauregard, Florida, and cited General Motors' swollen profits through "national defense" to show how little the industrialists, who are asking labor to "sacrifice," are giving up themselves.

"The kind of program we want is the Youth Congress" seven-points to help the conscripts," he said. "We all must go back to our unions and fight for that program."

Howard Lederer of the AYC's cabinet explained the AYC's conscript program to protect the conscript's health, jobs, civil rights and dependents. Speaker after speaker detailed discriminatory treatment young men are getting from draft boards in their communities and at the camps they were sent to. An intern from Baltimore appeared in his white uniform, a Negro from a Philadelphia young people's club, a Detroit student, farmers.

Fred Keller, wearing the emblem of the International Brigade, received a great ovation when he spoke on the American volunteers' experiences in Spain to show what an army of a real democracy was. He told of the trade union wages paid soldiers, the defense schools under union supervision, the large percentage of Negroes in army leadership. "When you get into the Army," he said, "sing out the experiences of the democratic army of Loyalist Spain. Let your union locals know that when they do an injury to one in the army, they do it to the union back home."

Keller's plea for aid to the Spanish refugees and support for Rescue Ship Mission was enthusiastically applauded when he finished.

During luncheon the Committee on Negro Discrimination set up on the Town Meeting's first day reported that everyone was meeting Jim Crow conditions in the nation's capital.

Two picket lines were organized on the floor and within ten minutes two hundred boys and girls, chanting the "Jim Crow has gotta go" slogan they bore on their placards, were marching around the swanky Willard Hotel in the center of the Capital. Another 200 youth picketed the Palace Lunch nearby the Arena.

"Washington will know how young America feels about Jim Crow before we leave," said Marie Reed, the committee's chairman.

Leading off the afternoon session on keeping America out of the war, Frances Williams, AYC administrative secretary, delivered a report that lambasted the administration's adoption of the authoritarian pattern under the guise of fighting Hitler.

"If the lend-lease bill is passed," she said, "there will very likely be use in the near future for those new four and a half million 'death identification tags' the army has just ordered."

In answer to Mrs. Roosevelt's recent statement that she was in disagreement with the AYC's stand on foreign policy, Miss Williams remarked that "it is no mere coincidence that today Mrs. Roosevelt, who supports the all-aid-to-Britain, step-into-war program, urges support this year of the universal forced labor camps for youth, while just a year ago she urged with the AYC support of the American Youth Act."

To those who call opponents of the war powers bill "appeasers" Miss Williams said:

"The youth movement is equally opposed to those proposals for a 'negotiated peace' which would impose a U. S.-referred 'Munich' in Europe—and perhaps also in the Far East."

The overwhelming majority of those who spoke next on war and peace were against HR 1776 and Roosevelt's war program. The few exceptions were a pacifist, Joseph Lash and a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League who rebuked the Congress.

Lash, Mrs. Roosevelt's "pal Joey," was given the same time allotment all other speakers had, to present the administration's point of view. His remarks were greeted for the most part with disapproving silence.

When he finished Edward Strong, vice chairman of the AYC and leader of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, took the mike to make a point-by-point refutation of Lash's argument. Lash, he said, was forced to declare he wanted to help the people of Britain and to soft-pedal aiding Churchill.

"It is the people of England who are fighting this war," said Strong, "but it is also the people of Germany and Italy. Lash forgets to mention this, and to add the 'but'—that it is the imperialist governments of all these countries that are running this war. And American Youth do not want to fight an imperialist war. They want it to stop through a people's peace."

Leaders of Young Women's Organizations, Negro, Jewish, Church, Student, Fraternal, Labor, Y's, and Youth Councils added their voices to Strong's. Late in the afternoon John Gates, National Committee member of the Young Communist

Gerson Tract Exposes State Pro-Fascist Bills

Begun, in Letter, Warns Lawmakers Bills Are Threat to Liberties

Bills aimed at the Communist Party are in "the pattern of Nazi-Fascist legislation" and will destroy liberty for all members of the State Legislature and city officials were warned yesterday by Ildoso Begun, State legislative representative of the Communist Party.

Begun attacked, specifically named the Dunnigan, Devaney and Coughlin bills now pending in Albany as "undermining the very basis of democratic and representative government." The bills would prevent the Communist Party or any party deemed "Communist" from getting on the ballot.

The occasion for Begun's letter was the mailing of copies of a new pamphlet, "It Is Happening Here," by S. W. Gerson, Daily Worker political writer. The pamphlet, published in 100,000 copies, is a resume of the 1920 expulsion of five Socialist Assemblymen and from the Legislature and draws an analogy to the present day.

Begun's letter follows:

"The Dunnigan-Devaney-Coughlin measures (S. 3, S. 2, A. 201, S. 76) now in committee have been recognized for what they are—bills undermining the very basis of representative and democratic government—by the most varied sections of the electorate of our State. Not only is the labor and progressive movement actively opposed to these bills, but such diverse sentiment as is represented by the Citizens Union of New York, the New York Times Editorial Department (New York Times, February 5th), the League of Women Voters and the United Parents Association of New York, have acted in opposition to some or all of these measures."

"Several groups have already issued legal memoranda in regard to these measures. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a little pamphlet dealing with the meaning of these measures as regards our political freedom."

"I trust that you will give your earnest consideration."

League, spoke.

"The political climate has changed since we met a year ago here," said Gates. "The administration's war-course was apparent to only a few then. The Roosevelt administration has involved the country in the war very deeply now, and it is much clearer to youth today."

"On the other hand," he went on, "it has also become very clear to many people that the Soviet Union stands for peace and neutrality in this war. The lifting of the so-called moral embargo and the defeat of the anti-Soviet amendment to HR 1776 the other day shows that the administration is any friendlier to the USSR, but that it realizes the American people are learning the truth about it."

"We in America have a great lesson to learn from the Soviet Union's having remained at peace so long. It is because in the Soviet Union capitalism has been abolished and they no longer are ruled by the international bankers who make war. Capitalism has been eliminated and Socialism, the true brotherhood of man, established."

Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was slated to address the Town Meeting but an assignment of the CIO in the Pacific Northwest kept him away. Ben Riskin, of his union read a statement sent to the Town Meeting by Robinson. It offered full support to the AYC's program and quoted both the CIO's recent resolution endorsing the Youth Act and John L. Lewis's statement that "I have confidence in the future of this organization because in it is life and vitality, youth and energy."

Adding his agreement to that, Robinson's message concluded: "You have fought well for your ideals. Carry on your fight to victory."

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Daily Worker

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941

'After the War'— Why Not Now?

In President Roosevelt's somewhat vague statement about a "post-defense" public works program one thing stands out: that the capitalist statesmen themselves admit that this war will be followed by a crisis of catastrophic proportions.

What kind of war is it which only ushers in still more misery for the masses—regardless of which camp of imperialists wins? Clearly, it must be an imperialist war which brings profits to the wealthy while the working people get death and unemployment.

Economic crisis breeds imperialist wars, which in turn result in ever deeper crises. And this is the only prospect which both the Democratic and Republican Parties can offer to the people: an endless succession of world wars and crises of the kind that began with 1914.

It is evident that the time for a public works program is not after the war but now—and in place of preparation for American participation in the war.

It should also be evident that the people can no longer trust their fate to either of the two major parties of Wall Street but must forge their own Farmer-Labor Party which, as against the capitalists' program of war and hunger, would fight for a program of peace and work.

The Radio Forums Smear the Peace Movement

In the "Town Meeting of the Air" last Thursday, Lawrence Dennis, an avowed fascist, and George E. Sokolsky, long an apologist for the powerful and reactionary National Association of Manufacturers, were selected as so-called "spokesmen" for the peace movement. Maurice Hindus and Leland Stowe, more open war-mongers, spoke on the same program in favor of the adoption of the war-dictatorship bill.

An important element in the selection of Dennis and Sokolsky, who represent that section of the capitalist class which opposes the bill, is plainly an attempt to discredit the movement of the common people for peace and for the withdrawal of America permanently from the war. It was intended to smear the genuine people's movement with the ultra-reaction of Dennis and Sokolsky. In reality, the American people had no spokesman on the program; for the only differences between the speakers was how best Wall Street's imperialist war program could be advanced.

This is the unscrupulous tactic used in putting over the Administration's war-dictatorship bill. Fascists such as Gerald Smith, or stooges of American imperialism such as Norman Thomas are called upon to allegedly "oppose" the bill in order to smear the genuine opposition of the people. The only way the people's side can be heard, either over the radio, in the press or in Washington, is for Earl Browder and other representatives of labor and people's organizations to be given an opportunity to speak.

Not the Voice of the Negro People

The President's war program is intensifying discrimination against the Negro people in "defense" industries and in the armed forces. But A. Phillip Randolph is one hundred per cent for it.

Mr. Randolph has a mighty strange way of fighting for his people. In fact he is writing a series of articles, the aim of which is to hog-tie the Negro people to the war chariot of the Roosevelt Administration.

His latest article even goes so far as to urge the Negro people to support the war-dictatorship bill and the British empire. Actually, British imperialism is fighting to protect its slave pens in South Africa; Mussolini is fighting to protect his slave pen in Eritrea. Both are fighting merely to determine which shall wield the whip over the Ethiopian people.

There is nothing for the Negro people to choose between either of the bandit imperialists. Their stake is with the oppressed

colonials against both imperialist belligerents.

As for the war-dictatorship bill, it is an intensification of all the fierce oppression of the Negro people under American imperialism, plus leading them to death in defense of this imperialism. As James W. Ford, pointed out in his interview with the Sunday Worker: "No section of the population has felt the disastrous effects of the President's fake 'defense' as keenly as the Negro people."

The role of Randolph, and other Negro leaders such as Walter White, is similar to that of the wage-cutting Social-Democrat Sidney Hillman. The policies of Randolph and White lead to surrender of the fight against "defense" discrimination, to say nothing of abandonment of the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills which are vital to the fight against rising fascism in America.

It is clear that Randolph does not speak for the Negro people. That can be seen from the action of the Negro trade unionists in Chicago who are participating with the American Peace Mobilization against the war-dictatorship bill. It can be seen from the growing unity of the Negro people, with labor and progressives, in opposing the Hitler-like jim-crowism of the "defense" program. The Negro people, as they have shown in the past, will know how to repudiate those leaders who come to them peddling the policies of their imperialist enemies.

Economizing on the Right to Vote

When the law-makers in Albany, or in Washington, make a bright proposal in the name of "economy," it is time for the people to beware.

Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, is now advocating an amendment to the State Constitution empowering each house of the legislature to fill vacancies in its membership occurring from death or retirement. The theory is that this will save thousands of dollars now spent in special elections.

This strikes at the very roots of the democratic process by curbing the right of the electorate to choose its own representatives. If it is successful, it won't be long before some other essential of popular elections is whittled away.

Steingut, peculiarly enough, timed his proposal with the candidacy of Avrum Landy, now running in a special election in the 4th Senatorial district in Brooklyn on the Communist Party ticket. Landy represents the desires of his constituency for peace, a progressive social and labor program; and a big vote for him would be a blow to the reactionary war-economy program of the two major parties in Albany. Steingut, a leader of the war-economy bloc, on the other would block Landy's candidacy or that of anyone else the people choose to put up.

It is a peculiar kind of "economy" that would scrap so fundamental a right of the voters. Landy's candidacy, therefore, becomes invested with even more significance as an expression of the democratic will of the people.

The Five-Cent Fare Is In Danger

Both Democrat and the Republican leaders are responsible for the subway plan which is now being used as a pretext for abolishing the five-cent fare.

With this fact in the record, it is clear that the bill of State Senator Dunnigan, reactionary Democratic leader, for holding a referendum on the five-cent fare is sheer demagoguery. (It is interesting that Dunnigan does not propose a people's referendum on his anti-Communist measures against the free ballot.)

Dunnigan is merely trying to cover up for the Democrats, trying to relieve them of responsibility before the people who are becoming more and more indignant at the sneaking attempts to raise the subway fare.

But Mayor LaGuardia, who is quietly aiding these attempts, is so fearful that the people will effectively voice their protests that he is opposed even to Dunnigan's demagogic bill.

The Communist Party warned from the start that the unification plan was a trap against the five-cent fare, and made proposals, including a referendum, to safeguard it. For thus voicing the interests of the people, the Communists were, of course, slandered as "foreign agents," the usual label applied these days to those who dare to speak the truth.

Unfortunately, the Communists' warning is on the way to become true. Meanwhile, the reactionary demagogues like Dunnigan and the LaGuardia Administration are trying to make a political football of the issue. The people can save the five-cent fare, but they can do so, not by relying on the hypocritical politicians, but on their own independent action and protests.



Present Conditions Favorable for Huge Gains If Labor Rejects Hillman Policies

By George Morris

Labor now has a golden opportunity to win wage increases and to unionize a large section of the unorganized workers if it only takes advantage of the present possibility. Already there is a wide-spread movement for wage-increases and union recognition involving AFL and CIO unions, but thus far it is localized or confined to plants.

Labor is on the threshold of a wide wage movement. It can develop a successful struggle to an unprecedented level.

This is seen in the negotiations, now in progress or about to get under way, involving wage and other demands for 600,000 miners; more than 400,000 steel workers; 100,000 General Electric and Westinghouse workers; about 250,000 General Motors workers; 45,000 seamen and others totaling more than a million and a half.

REJECT HILLMAN POLICIES

A militant aggressive stand for the demands of the workers in these basic industries, the backbone of labor, would stimulate a general trend to unionize the unorganized and to throw back the attacks upon labor now being waged in the name of "national defense."

However, in view of the experience of recent months, success could be achieved only to the extent that the unions steer clear of the policies of Sidney Hillman and the Social Democrats, and refuse to be inveigled into a pro-war position.

A widespread sentiment is crystallizing for wage increases and improvement of working conditions. Demands are arising everywhere amongst unorganized as well as organized.

The trade union movement is in a position to lead the workers for important concessions and for a tremendous advance.

MOOD FOR ACTION

Many of the strikes now taking place are evidence that the sentiment in defense of living standards is breaking through despite efforts through various government agencies to put a damper over the movement.

These strikes are widespread and led by the AFL as well as by the CIO. This sentiment has existed for a number of months. The workers feel the effects of the war program, the rise in the cost of living, the increase in the speed-up—and this in face of fabulous profits the employers are raking in.

Struggles were retarded mainly because of inadequate leadership in many unions and due to some success of the government's agencies to hamstringing the workers.

In addition to the strikes noted by the U. S. Department of Labor and newspapers, there is a great increase of short stoppages in plants and departments. They are particularly important evidence that unorganized workers are in a mood for action.

BETHLEHEM: AN EXAMPLE

As examples are the stoppages at the Cambria plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. over grievances. Also a similar occurrence took place at the Corrigan-McKinney plant of Republic Steel at Cleveland.

As further evidence that un-

ganized workers are showing increasing trends favoring unions, there is the CIO's success in the Labor Board Election at the giant Campbell Soup plants at Camden and Chicago; success of the strike of 1,200 five and dime girls at Nelsner Bros. Detroit, and the overwhelming pro-union votes in many other elections.

The effort to bring new workers into union ranks, however, cannot be something apart from the fight to win wage increases and improvement in working conditions. Workers join a union when they see it is achieving a higher living standard. There is no incentive to join a union that retreats or stands still.

The general union picture could be summarized as follows:

1—The strikes are in most cases for wage increases or other economic concessions, or for collective bargaining where such does not yet exist.

2—The most important strikes are in basic industries and involve newly organized or still unorganized workers. Which indicates that the unorganized are responsible where unions lead struggles.

3—These struggles are on the rise, although, as yet, still confined to plants and based on demands of relatively limited character—such as are not yet of an industry-wide scope.

4—A broader movement is maturing to a wider, higher and more effective stage. Unions embracing about 1,500,000 workers are preparing to act in the coming weeks for higher wages and better working conditions.

KEY TO ADVANCE

The unions now putting forward their demands on a national scale hold the "key" to development of a labor advance that would be comparable to the great march of labor in 1937.

The condition for it has been ripe for some time but a number of factors have served as a brake.

There is the "National defense" and "national unity" cry which the employers raised against labor.

The bureaucrats in the AFL and those in the CIO who follow Hillman have jumped on the band wagon, and even some of the progressive leaders were trapped by this cry. This shows the need for a clear-cut stand against the war-liners, and that a labor union can remain effective only if it steers clear of efforts to involve it in support of war.

SHEDDING ILLUSIONS

The growing strikes, and increasing number now putting forward wage demands, show that the workers are shedding "national defense" illusions and refuse to sacrifice, as the Roosevelt administration wants them to do.

A second brake upon progress is the government's flagrant disregard of the Wagner Act on government contracts. This has reduced considerably the scope for union organization.

A third, is the fact that "Little Steel" and Ford are still not under

contract and this retards progress generally.

For that very reason, the present drive to organize Ford is important, as success there would stimulate organization generally.

Another factor is that in the recent past, few of the basic unions were able to secure substantial concessions. This retarded organization of unorganized, as it is difficult to reach unorganized unless those organized show them they won better conditions.

MUST CHOOSE COURSE

For all these reasons, therefore, the fact that miners, steel, marine, electrical and General Motors workers are preparing to act is in effect the backbone of the labor movement preparing to act. These negotiations will be decisive.

Behind the demands of these large unions is a great expression of sentiment from the shops and locals such as the shop discussions and conferences of General Motors workers and electrical workers from which the demands arose.

Every union's welfare now hangs on the choice between cooperation with the war-mongers or militant defense of the interests of the workers.

Experience thus far, already gives the answer.

Many examples show that where the policy of "sacrifice" of the AFL reactionaries or of the Hillman followers in the CIO, prevailed, the workers either lost, or gained little. Where a militant policy was expressed and where the CIO's convention resolutions were followed, success was most significant.

HILLMANISM SPELLS DEFEAT

How is it that Mr. Hillman's own union has to date taken no action to raise a demand for wage increases?

How is it that in the textile union, which is led by Hillman followers, no move for wage increases was made, and for precisely that very reason there is at present a disintegration in that union?

Why is it that Mr. Reuther, who is giving so much attention to increase in airplane production, is giving only a begrudging ear to the demands of the General Motors workers? And why did the G. M. workers have to fight for months to get a conference for wage demands scheduled?

Such questions can be put in relation to a number of situations where Hillmanism has an influence. Then, there is that noteworthy achievement of Hillmanism in the Socialist-led Aluminum Workers of America. The Aluminum Trust obtained a settlement for a two-cent hourly raise.

On the other hand we witness how unions which have been frequently a target of attacks because of their militancy, as the National Maritime Union, are fighting for substantial improvement in the welfare of their members.

The fact is that where the influence of Mr. Hillman and the Social Democrats is allowed to creep in, there the workers are hogtied and cheated of an opportunity to win.

A Socialist Achievement Peace, Liberty for Jews Found Only in U.S.S.R.:

By Sam Brown

(Written to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—During the past two years I have frequently received letters from friends, who although they have a fair understanding of the national policy of the Soviet Government, invariably place the Jewish problem in a separate category as if it were altogether a different problem. Many of them forget that in the past the Jewish pogroms in the pale of the settlement, that the Tatar and Armenian massacres and numerous national feuds instigated by Russian tsarism, were condemned by the Russian Bolsheviks, by their leaders, Lenin and Stalin.

And in 1917 when Soviet power was established, one of the first decrees adopted was "The Declaration of the Rights of the People of Russia" which laid down as a law the right of the peoples of Russia to unhampered development and complete equality.

This law put an end to the pale of settlement, it made anti-Semitism a crime punishable by law.

The history of the Soviet Jewish people for the past twenty-three years strikingly shows how race hatred has been wiped out and how the rebirth of people in all spheres of economy and culture has taken place.

A VICTORY OF SOCIALISM

This is the result of the policy of the Soviet Government. This is one of the results of the victory of Socialism. When visiting the Lenin Museum in Moscow recently I found many documents written by Lenin on the Jewish problem. Undoubtedly one of his outstanding contributions in this respect is his speech "Pogroms Against the Jews" which was recorded in March, 1919, and distributed in a thousand copies as gramophone records throughout the Soviet Union and even beyond its boundaries.

In his speech which can be heard not only in the Museum but also in many homes of the working people, Lenin declares:

"Anti-Semitism is defined as the spreading of enmity against the Jews. When the damnable tsarist monarchy was living out its last hours, it attempted to divert the illiterate workers and peasants into pogroms against the Jews. The tsars police, in union with the landlords and capitalists organized Jewish pogroms. They attempted to divert the natural hatred of the workers and peasants for the exploiters against the Jews." And further, "It is not the Jews who are the enemies of the toilers. The enemies of the workers are the capitalists of all lands. Disgrace and infamy to the damnable tsarism which tortured and persecuted the Jews! Disgrace and infamy to whoever sows enmity against the Jews and hatred against other nations!"

These noble words uttered by Lenin 22 years ago should never be forgotten especially when reading the fantastic stories on the USSR by the people who claim to be "friends" of the Jewish people.

POLICY SAME TODAY

The National policy of the Soviet Union has not changed during all the 23 years of Soviet power. And when mention is made of Soviet national policy it also includes the education of the multi-national people of the USSR in the spirit of international solidarity. As far back as January, 1931, Stalin in reply to the Jewish Telegraph Agency declared:

"Communists as consistent internationalists, cannot but be irreconcilable and bitter enemies of anti-Semitism. In the USSR anti-Semitism is strictly prosecuted as a phenomenon profoundly hostile to the Soviet system."

Since the outbreak of the second imperialist World War, the Jewish people the world over have on many occasions witnessed how the Leninist-Stalinist national policy has rescued millions of their kin from poverty, oppression and death. The liberation of West Ukraine, West Byelo-Russia and Bessarabia put an end to several hotbeds of race hatred and pogroms. The establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania has brought equality and given those living there every opportunity of development.

And finally the decision of the Soviet Government affording all war refugees from former Poland the opportunity of becoming Soviet citizens. These sterling deeds eloquently speak of the attitude of the Soviet people and their leaders towards the Jewish people and show that their feelings of fraternity towards the Jewish people follow logically from the principles of the Leninist-Stalinist policy and from the oppressions which the Jews suffer in many lands.

And in these times of suffering and gloom, the golden letters of article 123 of the constitution of the land of Socialism "Equality of rights of citizens of the USSR irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and political life, is an inviolable law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of or conversely any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is punishable by law," shine as a beacon light for all of humanity.

CHANGE THE WORLD



All About Herr Goering's
Investments in Juicy
American Stocks and Bonds
By MIKE GOLD

GIMME some paper and a pencil. Sweep the children out of my "private" workroom. I feel a short short story coming on:

Once upon a time there was a Nazi stinker named Hermann Goering. Everyone in the United States hated his fat guts. He hated everyone in the United States. Hermann hated democracy and countries where Jews controlled all the banks, the movies, and the stores where you rent bicycles.

But Hermann also had a good side to his nature. He was as thrifty as the late Cal Coolidge. He had a touching affection for dimes, nickels and quarters. If he suddenly found a million dollars on a street car, he would not go out and spend it for beer. Hermann always put it in a safe savings bank.

Where money was concerned, he could be tolerant and almost Christian. For example, Hermann recently found a million dollars in some street cars, subway toilets, graveyards and concentration camps—all those places where a Nazi leader finds money.

Though he hated America, Hermann decided to put this money into American stocks, to help America build railroads, guns, steel mills, etc. And though he hated Jews, he employed Mr. Isidore Lazarus to invest this large sum for him, which was, you must admit, tolerant.

Also tolerant, as hell, Mr. Lazarus carefully put the money in Illinois Central 4 1/2's, some in Bethlehem Steel 7's, Cities Service, Pennsylvania Railroad, etc.

The newspapers do not give the exact amount, nor did Mr. Lazarus confess everything before going to jail for his Nazi brokering (no legal crime) but for passing. Just the same, using the well-known WPA statistics, that a million dollars makes jobs for 1,878 men, and estimating that Hermann must have at least a million and a half dollars making work in America, one can see that some 2,900 Americans have been the privately-owned wage slaves of Hermann Goering for these past few years.

Which is approximately a regiment of soldiers. When President Roosevelt recently did not declare war on Nazi Germany, and did not draft men for overseas service, this Goering regiment found themselves by some strange accident with guns in their hands, uniforms on their backs, and the Siegfried line starting them in the face.

"Is this a dream?" said one of the Goering-American buddies. I thought I was in a pool room a minute ago, listening to a radio freddie chat.

"My friend," said a kindly old top sergeant standing nearby, "you are not dreaming. This is war. How you got here is another story which you can read in the New Republic five years from now, when there is time for meditation. Meanwhile, pal, start shooting, you fat, or I will be constrained to kick in your teeth."

So they all started shooting and the Germans shot back at them and plenty were wounded and killed on both sides so that they all knew it was no dream but really a war.

This went on for weeks. Came the first snowfall and Christmas. It was the holy night when the Prince of Peace was born to save humanity and give them the Stock Exchange and civilization. The shooting died down for five sacred minutes. A German soldier played a Christmas carol on his mouth organ. It brought tears to all eyes. One of the American boys decided to give him a piece of his plum pudding. So he sneaked over the barbed wire and found the harmonica player. They shook hands and wished each other a Merry Christmas.

The American boy could tell by the missing finger on the German's hand that he, too, was a machinist.

"Who do you work for?" he asked.

"I work for General Motors," said the German.

"Do they have a German General Motors?" the American said in surprise.

"No, it is your Detroit trust; they own big munition and engine factories in Germany. All my regiment belongs to the American General Motors."

"And my regiment belongs to Hermann Goering," said the American worker.

"What?" said the German. "Impossible! This is slightly nutty. Goering's wage slaves fight for America, and General Motors wage slaves fight for Germany. Who is fighting for fascism, then—you or me?"

"I don't know," said the American. "I have been in a fog since that last freddie chat on how to save democracy."

"Listen, buddy," said the German worker, "if the bosses can do it, why can't we? I mean, form an international trust to manufacture working-class security and pay profits to our own wives and children. It's legal, ain't it?"

"Sure," said the American. "If General Motors does it, anything is legal." So the German and American workers formed their new cartel and made lots of profits and lived happily ever after. Now let the kiddies come back to wreck my "private" typewriter and other furniture. Reading time, 6 minutes.

Amsterdam String Ensemble From WNYC at 8:30 P.M.

SHORTWAVE BAND
Radio Center, Moscow, 3:00 P.M., 15.34 Mc.; 4:30 P.M., 15.34 Mc.; 7:30 P.M., 2.80, 12.01, 15.04, 15.34 Mc.; 8:30 P.M., 8.30, 12.00, 15.04, 15.34 Mc.
Voice of China, Chungking, China, 8:30 P.M., 15.2 Mc.
BROADCAST BAND DIAL READINGS
WMAA 870 Kc., WPA 640, WOB 710, WGE 760, WNYC 810, WABC 860, WJN 1010, WJLS 1180, WNEW 1250, WCVB 1300, WJZZ 1350, WJLT 1400, WJZW 1500, WQXR 1550.

DAILY PROGRAMS

MORNING

7:00-WNYC-Sunrise Symphony

7:00-WQXR-Breakfast Symphony

8:00-WPAF-WABC-News

8:15-WPAF-Come and Listen

8:30-WMAA-News WJN-UP News

WNYC-Amsterdam String Ensemble

8:45-WNYC-News WJZ-AP News

WABC-Woman's Page of the Air

8:55-WNYC-Around New York Today

with Hal Halpern

WQXR-AP News

9:00-WPAF-Condensed News

WJZ-Woman of Tomorrow

WNYC-Masterwork Hour, All Grit

Program WABC-News

WQXR-Your Request Hour

WABC-American School of the Air

9:15-WNYC-Food Forum

WQXR-UP News

9:45-WJN-UP News

WPAF-The Gospel Singer

10:15-WNYC-Chamber Music

WPAF-Deep River Boys

WJZ-Vic and Sade

10:45-WQXR-Songs and Ballads

11:00-WMAA-Joe Bailey Allen's Woman's Hour

WNYC-News

WQXR-Trans-Radio News

WABC-Composers Hour-Schumann

11:15-WNYC-Patrick Krieger's

Suggests

11:30-WNYC-Woman's Program

11:45-WNYC-"You and Your Health"

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC-London Symphony, Sibelius

Symphony No. 1

12:15-WJN-Lunchtime

12:30-WJZ-UP News

12:45-WQXR-Trans-Radio News

WJZ-Farm and Home Hour

1:00-WPAF-Condensed News

WABC-Consumer's Guide

1:30-WMAA-Sweetest Love Songs of Today

1:45-WJN-Medical Minutes

2:00-WNYC-News

2:15-WJN-UP News

2:30-WJZ-Rochester Civic Orchestra,

Clunka's Ballet Music

2:45-WQXR-Music of the Moment

3:15-WABC-Golden Treasury of Music

3:30-WJN-Don Albert's Orchestra

WQXR-AP News

3:45-WQXR-American Concert

3:55-WABC-Columbia's Lecture Hall,

The Life Story of Mao Tse-Tung, Leader of Chinese Communist Party

Noted Chinese Author and Life-Long Friend Tells of Youth and Manhood

(This is the concluding section of the biography of Mao Tse-Tung, outstanding leader of the Communist Party of China, which began in the Sunday Worker. The author of this pen-portrait is Emi Siao, brilliant Chinese writer who has known Mao Tse-Tung since boyhood.—EDITOR'S NOTE.)

By Emi Siao

A meeting of delegates from the Soviet Regions took place in the mountains of Tsingkanchan. Not all the fighters were in accord with the plan of Mao and Tehou Teh, but the majority leaned to their side. When the reso-

lution was proposed dealing with the division of lands, the handing over of power to the Soviets, the arming of the masses, freedom of commerce and the humane treatment of prisoners of war, it was adopted without amendments. Nevertheless the Party accepted it only after some time when the Proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party reached the region of Tsingkanchan.

Mao called a meeting of the Party, explained in detail the decision of the Congress and of the Party, and pledged each member to carry a copy of the printed text of the resolution. Each was to see that he did not lose it. And this was checked up even at the front. When the Red units arrived in a region where the resolution was not yet known, they spread it abroad. Numerous Red soldiers carried their copy of the resolution on their persons for several years.

Red Units Begin to Appear

It was at about this time that Red units began to appear in other parts of China. They got in touch with Mao Tse-Tung and Tehou Teh. After the reorganization of the forces in the Tsingkanchan region the famous 4th Red Army was created with Tehou Teh as commander and with Mao as political commissar. New effective flocks ceaselessly to the mountains of Tsingkanchan, and it was then also that Peng Teh-hoai, adjutant to the Commander of the 8th Popular Revolutionary Army, appeared. After the arrival of new forces in the region of Tsingkanchan, supplying the Army became more difficult. For months the Army had only roasted oatmeal for food. Mao and Tehou Teh followed the regime of the common soldiers. Leaving Peng Teh-hoai in the region with a small detachment, the Red units broke through the encircling enemy lines and moved into south Kiangsi. This campaign achieved great success. Soviets were established and the local Red units were incorporated. Divided into several columns the Army continued to advance, establishing the power of the Soviets along its route.

Mao relentlessly fought against the natural constraint of the detachment of irregulars, the spirit of adventure, lack of discipline, all the military survival, which could still be seen in the Army. And during this time the Trotskyites sought to exploit all the vulnerable points in order to weaken the power of the Soviet movement and to destroy the Red Army.

Marches Alongside His Men

Most of the detrimental tendencies displayed in certain units of the Chinese Red Army were eliminated after the Communist Conference of the 4th Army, held in December, 1929, at Fokien. This Conference opened the way for the establishment of Soviets in Kiangsi province, and there Mao also played an important part.

The Reds returned from Fokien to southern Kiangsi following difficultly accessible mountain paths. Mao marched alongside his men. He yielded his horse to a Red soldier who could march no further. He wore very torn plaid straw sandals. During the halt, like everyone else, he exposed himself to the sun to bronze himself. He talks with the soldiers, he questions them. When the detachment marches again, Mao gathers up the worn-out sandals discarded by the soldiers, ties them with a string and carries them across his shoulder. A Red soldier in astonishment asks him: "What do you want with this rubbish?"

"What do I want with them?" replies Mao. "I shall repair them and I shall be able to wear them." The Red soldier stares at Mao. Mao marches at their side, barefooted, bareheaded, his sandals across his shoulder. At the succeeding halts the soldiers no longer discard their worn-out sandals.

Mao showed himself very severe toward the members of the higher command. If there was

any error in the conduct of a commander, Mao told him so bluntly, frankly, without any soft-pedaling. He removed battalion and regimental commanders if they retained the unworthy tradition of beating their men. He fought tirelessly against the militaristic traditions inherited from the old army, and he dismissed a chief of a division who refused to allow the military commissar into his unit. He considered it useless to arm the masses and declared:

"Whoever knows only how to fight without knowing how to win over the masses, is not worth his salt."

But the intermediate and lower command never found Mao severe. He was always full of care and solicitude for them. He knew the personal life of each.

Dislikes Long Speeches

Mao dislikes long speeches. If he speaks to the troops it is for ten or fifteen minutes only. But these few minutes always leave a profound impression. Mao was once present when the political commissar for a company spoke for two hours. The next day Mao went to see him.

"I see the mosquitoes have got after your legs," said Mao. "I had to deliver an open-air address. I had to speak for quite a while."

"Yes, you spoke well. Will you be kind enough to give me a resume of your talk?" Pleased with the praise, the commissar enumerated his theses and finally he stopped:

"I don't recall any more." "You see, you have forgotten, so how could the soldiers remember it all. And you moved about during your address while they sat still. Think how the mosquitoes must have stung them." The commissar reddened and thereafter he refrained from long speeches.

The Army had repulsed several punitive expeditions, and it had unmasked and crushed the semi-Trotskyist orientation of certain adventurers who wished to pass over to the offensive instead of consolidating their strength, who wished the Red Army to advance before securing the rear. These gentry demanded the capture of cities without a preliminary and vast propaganda throughout the Front had been destroyed, notably the anti-Bolshevik Union. Then the Red Army entered temporarily into a period of peaceful building up. In December, 1931, the First Congress of the Soviets met. It elected the Central Soviet Government with Mao Tse-Tung as its head. Tehou Teh was elected commander-in-chief of the Red Army. The Japanese Imperialists seized Manchuria in 1931 and attacked Shanghai early in 1932. The Chinese Soviet Government declared war on Japan. Then the Manifesto of the Communist Party of China, of the Soviet Government of China, and of the Chinese Red Army was issued, appealing for a united front of all the armed forces of China to check the Japanese invaders.

Yields Military Command

Early in 1932, the Soviet Government of China declared itself ready to cooperate with all the armies which would agree to end the civil war, guarantee the democratic rights of the masses and resist Japanese aggression with arms.

From October, 1932, until the opening of the great campaign of the Red Army in the Northwest, Mao devoted himself practically entirely to the work of the Soviets and the Party, yielding the military command to Tehou Teh and other comrades. In January, 1934, at Joekien, capital of the Soviet regions, the Second Congress of the Soviets of China took place. It drew up a balance sheet of the results obtained by the revolution. This Congress elected the Central Government of Soviet China. Mao became the President of the Council of People's Commissars.

All governmental documents, resolutions, reports, manifestos, declarations, were personally edited by Mao. Often in addition, he wrote them out himself. Mao wrote out the first appeal of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in popular language in verse form. Mao has an excellent handwriting. His characters are elegant and original. When he edits orders addressed to the soldiers he avoids crude writing. He writes with bold, clearly separated strokes so that everyone can read easily. When someone else writes carelessly with weak strokes, Mao corrects it, adding here and there brush strokes to make the line stand out more clearly. In his detachment every soldier can make a speech and write out an order.

Shortly after the Second Congress of the Soviets the preparations for the great campaign in the Northwest got under way. It commenced in October, 1934. The Red Army was almost always on the move engaged in battle. Overcoming terrible difficulties, crossing ranges of inaccessible mountains, deserts and marshes, the deepest and swiftest rivers of China, braving cold and heat, snow and rain, hard pressed by the enemy, checking troops from the various provinces, the Red Army in October, 1935, finally reached Chensi in the north and entrenched itself in Northwest China.



MAO TSE-TUNG

deducted a vast effort of propaganda among the masses and among the non-Soviet Chinese troops who attacked Mao's detachments. He propagated for a united, national, anti-Japanese front. The Japanese intended "to subjugate China by the hands of the Chinese themselves." Mao attacked no Chinese units, but merely defended himself, always with success. "Chinese do not war on Chinese," "let us march together against the Japanese," such were the great words of the orders to Mao's corps.

Speaks to Prisoners

Little by little, pacific relationships were established between Mao's detachments and the non-Soviet Chinese troops. When Mao captured men and officers of the adversary, he organized a formal meeting and spoke.

"We are all Chinese, we are all brothers. We must not kill each other. We have a common enemy, Japanese imperialism."

And at these same meetings he invited the captured officers to mount the rostrum. Touched by his attitude they spoke openheartedly, sincerely. Thus Mao converted his adversaries to friends.

Tens of times the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of Soviet China and the Chinese Red Army had called for national union against the Japanese. The progressive intellectuals, students and numerous organizations responded warmly to the appeal of the Communist Party. Four progressive men in public life who had been at the head of "The Association for Public Safety" launched an appeal in favor of the alliance of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Mao hastened to accept their initiative in a letter of Aug. 10, 1936. However, the united front of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was not achieved at once.

Last to Fall Asleep

During this campaign Mao was always the last to fall asleep. For a long time he was ill which did not prevent him from making the greatest part of the campaign on foot like any common soldier. When illness laid him low six porters from Louyang in relays carried him. By day he slept under his stretcher. At night, while the detachment rested, Mao by the light of a candle attentively studied the map of region and roads which the detachment was going to follow.

Conference Of 1937

In the Spring of 1937 a conference of Chinese Communist organizations took place in Chensi province, the original Soviet region of China. In order to establish peace and democracy in the interior, to organize armed resistance against Japan and to create a united national front against the Japanese, the Chinese Communist Party invited the Third Plenary Assembly of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to unite all the forces of the people. On its side the Communist Party pledged itself to assume the following obligations: to cease the armed struggle against the Kuomintang Government; to call henceforth the Soviet Government, "The Administration of the Special Region of the Chinese Republic"; to transform the Chinese Red Army into a revolutionary people's army directly subordinate to the Central Government at Nanking and its War Department; to end the confiscation of large land-holdings; to carry out firmly the joint program of a united national anti-Japanese front, etc. National union against Japanese imperialism could be achieved only if these conditions were accepted.

The bulk of the forces of the Chinese Red Army were grouped in the northwest. Japanese occupation spread more and more over North China. The country was in the greatest danger. The Red Army which for ten years had fought for the independence and liberty of the Chinese people could not remain aloof from the struggle. It aimed to meet the invaders face to face. Mao Tse-Tung had his troops cross the Hoang-ho and spread out into Chensi province. By reason of various circumstances, it was not possible for him to join battle with the Japanese. During this campaign the troops of the Red Army commanded by Mao con-

Career of Mao Tse-Tung Symbolizes Struggles of the Chinese People

the general command of the Chinese military forces; the Soviet region henceforth bore the name of "Special Region of the Chinese Republic." Tehou Teh, the companion in arms and friend of Mao Tse-Tung, received the command of the Eighth Army. Mao, as head of the Chinese Communist Party and as one of the representatives of the Communist Party in the Political Council of the Central Government of the Chinese Republic, devoted himself henceforth entirely to the work of the Party and to political activity.

Brilliant strategist, as even the Japanese dare not deny, Mao Tse-Tung clearly and sharply defined in his works ("The War of Long Duration" and "The Tactics of the War of Irregulars") which today inspire the entire Chinese Army, the principles and the methods of the defensive war of the Chinese people. "The tactic of the Japanese is overwhelming war; our tactic is the war of long duration." Let us not forget that the war takes place in China. Consequently the Japanese are surrounded by the hostile Chinese people; they will be forced to carry along behind their army all their supplies and to stretch out guards all along the country they have traversed. China is an immense country and it cannot be said to have been conquered so long as an inch of free territory remains. The Chinese people possess great advantages in the war against the Japanese. The Japanese economy will not stand up under a long and onerous occupation of China. The morale of the Japanese troops will be broken by endless battles leading to no decisive result. The formidable reserve of manpower which the revolting Chinese people harbors will constantly augment the army. This will finally permit us to drive the Japanese out of China. We need only consider the history of the Chinese Red Army which emerged from all its battles even stronger and stronger. We need a war of long duration. Decisive victory depends on that."

Acting for the Chinese people, Mao Tse-Tung has proclaimed boldly: "The Chinese people is no flock of sheep. It is a great nation with a rich history, the noble sentiment of its national dignity, a high comprehension of human justice, inspired with national self-esteem, humane justice, and the will to live on the land which is its own, the Chinese people will never allow Japanese imperialism to enslave it."

Popular With Millions

Son of the people, knowing profoundly the needs of the masses, Mao Tse-Tung enjoys an exceptional popularity. In his political discourses he quotes hundreds of folk songs which he knows by heart. He is furthermore a poet. In classic measures he has related the epic of the great campaign of the Red Army. If in his childhood he was considered the "wisest" that is to say the most literate member of his family, we may say that today he is one of the best educated men of his country. And it was by self-instruction that he pursued his classical Chinese studies and acquired Marxist learning.

Today the whole world knows Mao Tse-Tung. Tall, slightly stooping, lean, with a mane of thick black coarse hair, with piercing glance, prominent cheek bones, his face animated by an engaging smile, in the dress of a common soldier, he marches shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people, with the commanders, the soldiers, the political commissars, the workers, the peasants, the coolies, the intellectuals. Mao Tse-Tung is a true leader of the people.

His Inborn Gift of Humor

His inborn gift of humor, his frank and sonorous laughter, his terrible outbursts of anger at the guilty, his paternal solicitude for the individual, his inexhaustible energy, his Bolshevik firmness, and resolution, his brilliant talents as an organizer and his statesmanship, his pen as journalist and author, his oratorical eloquence, his scholarly mind, his military genius, all these stamp him a remarkable figure not only in the history of the Chinese revolution, but also in the history of world revolution.

All the youth of China reads the autobiography of Mao Tse-Tung passionately. Mao introduced himself to the knowledge of warfare by reading the lives of great men; and so today the youth are acquiring knowledge of the revolution and warfare by reading the life of Mao Tse-Tung.

In his autobiography he recalls his years of study at Tsingkanchan and names him as one of his best friends. I am happy to have met this admirable man in my youth. He has taught me greatly.

Dalton Trumbo Turns Down Bid to Censor Own Novel

An exchange of letters between Dalton Trumbo, author of "The Remarkable Andrew," (Reviewed in the Daily Worker, Feb. 7), and his publishers, appearing currently in the New Masses, deals with the question of whether an author should pull his punches in order to avoid the sale-

shall find readers. There are many people holding out against war in Congress, in churches, in universities, in labor unions. Their integrity is quite as incontestable as the integrity of the William Allen White Committee. I hope we shall be able to find enough buyers to make "Andrew" a mildly successful venture. And even if we do not, I shall have remained true to the beliefs I hold important, and hence a better novelist for your future list."

Trumbo's reply rejects their proposal. He writes that twenty years hence his children may say, "The old man wrote bad novels. But good or bad, he had something to say and he said it; he lined himself on the side of the angels at a time when it was neither profitable nor popular to do so."

He concludes by stating, "I actually relish the prospects of reading those critics who praised 'Johnny Got His Gun' for its anti-war content, now reverting themselves when they read 'Andrew.' For it is they, not I, who will be changed. And I believe that despite them, I

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perialism to enslave it." Mao is always up-to-date on international life. He is a true peoples' leader and a humanitarian-internationalist.

Popular With Millions

Son of the people, knowing profoundly the needs of the masses, Mao Tse-Tung enjoys an exceptional popularity. In his political discourses he quotes hundreds of folk songs which he knows by heart. He is furthermore a poet. In classic measures he has related the epic of the great campaign of the Red Army. If in his childhood he was considered the "wisest" that is to say the most literate member of his family, we may say that today he is one of the best educated men of his country. And it was by self-instruction that he pursued his classical Chinese studies and acquired Marxist learning.

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On The Score Board

All About Those Middleweights

By Lester Rodney

It may not be the classiest division in the fight game—in fact it clearly isn't—but the middleweight division is certainly the most active, confused, and if you don't take it all too seriously, certainly the funniest.

Hear ye: Ken Overlin is middleweight champion of New York and 12 other states which don't go along with the National Boxing Association, a group which consistently defies New York's commission and resolutely names its own champions. Ken won the title by outpointing Ceferino Garcia who in turn had won it by KO'ing Fred Apostoli.

Tony Zale is the NBA champion of the 36 states controlled by the NBA (not the most important states financially in the fist world—hence not the most important). He won that title by beating Al Hostak, previously NBA champ, who had won his title by knocking out Fred Steele.

Billy Soose has just beaten both Overlin and Zale, but those were in over-the-weight non-title matches, a convenient dodge for fearful champions which should be chucked out of the game (editorial opinion).

George Abrams calls himself the number one contender for the title (either one, he's not particular) and in his impetuous record is a victory over Soose. He has been pretty assiduously dodged to date. He's good.

If you want to throw in a few more contenders you have Ernie Vigh, who lost a close decision to Soose last Friday night and will fight him again March 7. If the sucker from Newburgh beats Soose this time (don't think he can—editorial opinion) he becomes the guy who beat the guy who beat both the champs.

Then as for prospects there are Steve Belloise, who came very close to dethroning Overlin in their first fight when he had Ken on the floor for eight, but was cuffed around in the return meeting, and Tami Mauriello, young KO artist from the Bronx who has lost only to Soose. After those fights, Overlin predicted that Belloise would become a great fighter and Soose said the same about Mauriello.

Now that's the personnel, unless Garcia and Hostak start not unlikely comebacks and Bummy Davis, who grew from a welterweight to a lightweight in two months out of training, can only reduce to a middleweight in the army and patriotically challenges the whole bunch to a fight for Greece.

Adding a slightly embarrassing complication is the fact that Chris Dundee, who manages Zale (NBA champ, remember?) also manages the very menacing Abrams. Now if Chris can maneuver Abrams into the New York championship he'll have 'em both.

It's an imposing sounding list of fighters, but there isn't anyone there that rates in our estimation with Apostoli, where the now finished lad from Frisco (finished at the age of 28) was in his prime.

Overlin is a veteran who hasn't much longer to go. He's a fancy dan with no punch but loads of savvy in keeping away from punches. Everybody thinks they can lick him. With the whole pack of middleweights howling on his tail he took some of his first real big time money (from the Belloise fight) married and went on a honeymoon. Someone should dethrone him fairly soon when he returns to the wars.

Zale is a hard hitter who apparently can be outfoxed, though he's never shown in New York and we haven't seen him in action. Soose, the conqueror of both champs, is a clever fighter with a little more punch and a lot more youth than Overlin. Right now he looks like the one who would come out on top if you threw all the boys into an elimination tournament. But then there's the dangerous Abrams, who has beaten Soose, his and boxes pretty well and asks just a chance to show that he's better than any of them, which wouldn't be too much of a surprise. Vigh, a terrific beller who can't box, is nobody's pushover and like all the others except Overlin, is pretty young as fighters go.

Belloise looked like a world-beater for a while with his two-fisted dynamite and classy look, but couldn't do a thing right in the second fight with Overlin and then blew the duke to a veteran named Jesse-run. He has to smarten up in there. Mauriello is the youngest of the lot, and while least considered now is probably the best prospect of them all from the longer range point of view. He can hit without being a "stiff." He just needs experience.

That, my friends, is the middleweight situation. Everybody but Overlin and Zale is complaining bitterly about getting a runaround, the NBA and Mike Jacobs are still at odds, and if the Senate passes HR 1776 they'll all get a real runaround.

Around the Circuit

The first cautious inklings of the Chicago Cubs' salary strike came over the United Press Saturday night. It's written in an uneasily facetious way but gets over the fact that the boys have gotten up on their hind legs at the salary cuts and said, "in one grand chorus—I Object!" The only Sunday paper to carry even this watered down account of baseball's first mass holdout strike was the Brooklyn Eagle.

The headline of the year was undoubtedly the one in the Daily Mirror the morning after Batista crushed the Cuban generals' revolt. "DODGERS IGNORE CUBAN ROW" was the big black line with which the Mirror took up the situation. (The Dodgers are scheduled to train in Havana.)

NEW MASSES

30TH ANNIVERSARY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

- Earl Browder
- Harry F. Ward
- Ruth McKenney
- Dr. Max Yergan
- William Gropper
- Joseph North
- Joshua White and Chain Gang Singers
- Earl Robinson "The People, Yes"
- Anna Sokolow and Dance Group
- Billy Holiday
- New Art String Quartet

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

At 2:30 P.M.

TICKETS: First 35 center rows \$1.50; balance at \$2 (including tax). Reserved section for those buying in advance at New Masses, Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St.; Bookfair, 125 W. 44th St.

RESORT GUIDE

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CHICAGO DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941

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Features Every Day
On the Daily
Worker Sports Page

CCNY Still Moving Along as LIU Hits Snag in Duquesne

Beavers Still Hot in Nipping Improved Fordham for 7th Straight—LIU Drops Close One for Second Loss, But Does Well

Both the games at the packed Garden Saturday night found the superior team just managing to squeeze by at the last minute over harder driving adversaries. Which made for swell spectator action as CCNY nipped Fordham 41-40 and Duquesne's famed Iron Dukes took LIU 36-34.

The renovated City team after its seventh straight, was sizzling hot and then a little sloppy in turn, yet despite the closeness of the score, which certainly couldn't have been any closer, there was the feeling that they had the game in hand all the while. This despite the fact that Fordham's in and out group of youngsters were more "in" than they have been all year, and thoroughly conversant with the well scouted City attack, pressed them closely all the way.

Starting red hot, the Beavers clicked off a nifty 6-0 lead as the usual fat undergraduate contingent upstairs howled and the City drums beat. Phillips, Holzman and Deitchman popped set shots through after making room with some dazzling passing. But Fordham drove hard around Loeffler and Fitzgerald, two grand players, and swept into a 11-18 lead at the half. It was fast, good basketball all the way.

HOLTZMAN STAR AGAIN

With plenty capable subs like Fishman, Hertzberg, Goldstein and Scheinkman (Wingard started) sliding in and out to spell the regulars and keep the pace hot, City regained command in the second half. Phillips and Holzman, who scored 14 and 12 respectively, were driving under, with the Negro ace from Franklin feinting his guard dizzy on several occasions with his quick stop and delayed shot, and Holzman playing his usual inspired all over the court game, feeding and shooting too when he got the chance.

Still Fordham, breaking fast and getting most of the rebounds, stayed right up close. City was ahead by four points with a minute and a half to go. Two single fouls cut the margin down and then City started its demonstration of fast passing freestyle. But a bit of sloppiness lost the ball and out came second to go Fitzgerald cut loose with a Hall Mary from side court that split the nets and tied it up. Back rushed City and as Holzman attempted to get a set shot off with a second left, Carroll foolishly hacked him. Very tight, Red missed the first by a wide margin. On the second he hit the rim and after a bit of dancing around the ball dropped through and that was that.

The way the two teams played, either would have been a good bet to take on anything the rest of the country might have brought in. Fordham was a very good ball club this night, but City, with ten talented performers was that little bit too good.

THOSE CALM DUKES

The great senior combination of Duquesne, playing together for years now, started as though to wait through LIU, which without Bill King in the pivot lacked much of its old offensive punch. Moving carefully and surely and shooting accurately, the Dukes were off to a 9-1 lead and led at the half 19-11 without seeming to be half trying. Moe Becker was a great ball player, feeding those perfectly timed soft passes on which a cutting Duquesne man reached out at the last second and the ball floated into his hands to give him a chance at a layup no matter how closely the LIU man was guarding him.

LIU came to life in the second

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50¢ per line word to a line—3 lines minimum. DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Friday.

Coming THE YOUTH MOVEMENT—Where is it? Heading? Max Weiss, National President of the Young Communist League, speaks Saturday afternoon, February 15, 7:30 P.M. Workers School, 50 E. 12th St. Admission 15¢.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION BALLROOM DANCE lessons, class and private. Workers' rates. Registration daily 2-5 P.M. Pallas Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1 night up. OR. 2-5664.

MODERN DANCE BALLROOM classes. \$1.50 monthly. Morale, 108 4th Ave. (12th). OR. 4-1903.

NEW DANCE GROUP, 17 W. 54th St. New Classes—Modern, Ballet, Composition. CH. 9-2921.

Reese Signs For \$9,000

Peewee Reese, sensational young shortstop of the Dodgers who figures so largely in their 1941 pennant hopes, yesterday signed his contract for the sum of \$9,000, a considerable boost over last year's rookie contract. Peewee expressed himself as well satisfied and said the broken bone in his foot has completely mended.

half, with big Hank Beenders suddenly playing the kind of ball he has shown only in flashes, hustling around the backboard and all over the floor. With Lebello still off the mark, soph Saul Cohen was chief marksman from the floor with four field goals, and the fast coming Schneider, a drive with a good one-hand shot, pitched in a couple of telling shots.

BECKER DOES IT

Having seemed hopelessly outclassed, LIU found itself with a 34-31 lead with two minutes to go. But the Dukes have been through tight pinches before and never even seemed to hurry as they went about winning the game in the brief time left. After sinking a foul to cut it to 34-32, Rudy Debnar, who led with 14 points, stole the ball and shot under for a game tying layup. He almost repeated it a moment later, but the shot rolled off. However, with 45 seconds gone Duquesne calmly took LIU's missed shot back up the court and Becker waited one of his ceiling scrapers through to clutch times. Twice in the remaining seconds LIU missed long shots and then fouled Duquesne trying to regain possession, but the Dukes took the ball outside and ended the game moving around coolly as though it had been a 40-20 romp.

It was the second defeat for LIU (all the locals have now lost at least two) but losing to Duquesne by two points was no sad occasion, and if Beenders keeps playing the way he did in that second half and Lebello starts dropping his shots the Beeners are still anyone's headache for the remainder of the schedule, and still a fair bet to make the tourney as one of the two locals.

—RODNEY.

FISTIC ROW

Tami Mauriello, the Fordham Flash, will return to the club in which he enjoyed his greatest fistic success—the Bronx Coliseum—tomorrow night, when he meets Wild Bill McDowell, Texas bad man, in the feature of eight rounds, and judging from the advance sale, a crowd of 10,000 will see him try to score the first kayo ever hung on the tough chin of McDowell.

McDowell, in ten years of leather-pushing for the good old coin of the realm, has engaged in some 400 fights and the records prove that he has never heard the count of ten tolled over his prostrate form. As McDowell tells it, "I've heard the referee count eight-nine—but never ten. No fighter can knock me out—not even Tam!"

McDowell has registered victories over Bobby Britton (who knocked out Lew Jenkins), Kid Artega (who

TOMMY NITE

Fordham Youth Council

at CONCOURSE-PARADISE BALLROOM, 2415 GRAND CONDOURSE, Paradise Theatre Building

Frankie Newton and His Orchestra 8:30 P. M. Sols. 40¢

Cub Outfield Star on Holdout List



BILL NICHOLSON, who batted .238 and drove in 98 runs in his first full season in the majors, doesn't think he rates a paycut and together with 16 other Cubs is holding out in the first mass player strike in baseball history.

Off the Backboard

NYU Starts Work for 50-Point a Game Irish—B'klyn Bows, Jasper Cop in Philly Bill

NYU starts working out today for what is always a highlight of the Garden season, the clash with Notre Dame, which takes place Saturday night. The Irish as usual have come on with a high scoring late season rush. They lost three games earlier in the year, to Wisconsin by one point at Wisconsin, to Illinois by two points and to Northwestern by 10. Saturday night they shellacked Northwestern in a return game to indicate how far they've come. They've scored an average of 50 points a game now and among their recent feats were the trimming of Michigan State, Syracuse and Penn on the road.

Ben Auerbach's eye injury has cleared up and the Violet should be in top shape. Paul Payne, a big boy who has been coming slowly, will see some action according to Coach Cann.

Brooklyn College, which meets LIU tomorrow night in a game that will turn away crowds from the little LIU gym, lost its fourth game of the season Saturday night down at Philly when St. Josephs came up with a late rush to beat them 41-32. Herb Kapust led the locals with 12 points. It was a closer game than the score indicated, a late St. Joe rush pulling away in the final minutes after Brooklyn had led four times.

In another game on the

Convention Hall triple bill, Temple found Penn State's sliding zone and slow screening attack too much and succumbed 43-25 to lose all hope of an invite to the Garden tourney in March. Johnny

beat Cocco Kid), Kenny La Salle (who beat Fritz Zivko), Vinnie Vines and Phil Furr. He dropped close dukes to Steve Belloise, Antonio Fernandez and Yussell Goldstein.

Mauriello lost a split decision to Billy Soose in the only defeat he has sustained in the pro ring. But, points out Jimmy Rimini, his manager, it took a fighter who whipped two champions—Ken Overlin and Tony Zale—to win a split verdict over Tami—and that by the margin of only one point.

Frankie Britt, the crack New Englander whose blows last week required Yussell Goldstein to have his right eye sewed with 14 stitches, returns to the Broadway Arena tomorrow night and boxes George Abrams, of Brooklyn, eight rounds in the featured event.

Abrams ranks as one of the many middleweight contender. He holds that position through victories over Billy Soose and Ernie Vigh. Abrams is the most feared gladiator in his division.

Dodger, Giant Batteries Head South This Week

Drive Toward War Clouds Season—Holdouts Unusually Heavy—Dodgers Look Good, Train in Havana—Giants Need New Blood

By Bill Newton

The Giants and Dodgers begin spring training this week as baseball gets off to its most uncertain year since the first World War. As the Giants go to work in Miami Friday, and the Dodgers start limbering up in Havana, the next day, local ball players probably will be considering the effect the following factors will have on 1941 major league ball:

1. Conscription.
2. The drive toward war.
3. The sock of holdouts.
4. The strike of the Chicago Cubs.

This indeed is the most unusual season since the first World War almost finished big league ball. Nobody even knows whether the majors will still be operating in September; a war could close them down.

LOCAL HOLDOUTS

All the problems that are affecting baseball come right home to the New York clubs. The draft may pluck Cookie Lavagetto from the Dodgers, and Phil Rizzuto from the Yanks. And this year's crop of holdouts, dramatized by the Cubs' historic strike, has not passed lightly by New York. Most of the Yanks' stars haven't signed contracts, and the Dodgers still have to satisfy such players as Dolf Camilli, Mickey Owerp, Pee Wee Reese and Pete Coscarart. Salary cuts, feature of many 1941 contracts, were ditched out plentifully by the Yank front office. It's no wonder that Ed Barrow is "irritated" by the small number of regulars he's signed thus far.

If his ball players were to follow the lead of the Cubs, he could really start worrying.

DODGERS LOOK GOOD

From another angle, the 1941 season is full of surprises. Usually it's the Dodgers who have gone South without a ready-made team. The Giants generally knew their lineup rather well in advance. But positions are reversed this season. Brooklyn heads for Havana with its best prospects in 15 years. And the doleful Giants, who finished sixth in 1940, must build a new nine out of the wreckage of the old. Cuba will play host to the Dodgers for three weeks, after which they'll return to the United States to complete an intensive training schedule. While on the island, the Dodgers will play a crack Cuban Negro nine in a series of exhibitions, and also will play several games in Havana with the Giants. That should give local fans an early chance to start crowing or moaning. The series with the Cuban-Negro nine might give Larry MacPhail some ideas on breaking the big league Jim Crow ruling—if the fans keep demanding an end to discrimination.

The world's champion Reds could

CUB STRIKE 'NOTICED'

The seventeen members of the Chicago Cubs who launched the first concerted holdout strike in baseball history against wage cuts are still sitting tight, with the initial spring training session scheduled for less than two weeks away. The United Press finally took cognizance of the situation with a story relating the fact that the Cubs were holding out en masse. For further developments follow the Daily Worker sports page.

earn no better than a split in four games last year with Cuba's stars. GIANTS COULD USE NEGRO STARS

The addition of some Negro standouts to the Giant lineup certainly would make a great difference to the Polo Grounders' chances. Terry has added such players as Joe Oringo, Bob Bowman, Morris Aronovitch, and Johnny Wittig to the 1941 Giant roster. They're good players, but they won't win any first-division spots for the New Yorkers. If the Giants really want to improve their pitching staff (they assert they made a higher bid for Kirby Higbe than the Dodgers, yet were refused) they could do so at little expense. Johnny Taylor and Satchell Paige, two standard Negro hurlers, could help any big league club. Paige alone would make the Giants a pennant threat.

New York fans correctly feel that instead of depending on such faded veterans as King Carl Hubbell, Mel Ott, Joe Moore, Frank Demaree and Walter Brown, Bill Terry ought to show some initiative in adding new talent to the Giant lineup. And they're also right in pointing out that he wouldn't have to look any farther than the many Negro nines to make the Giants pennant contenders.

THE ROUNDUP:

Jenkins to Fight Montgomery Again; MacMitchell Assumes Mile Lead

Lew Jenkins, lightweight champion, will stake his crown soon in a return engagement with Bob Montgomery, wiry Philadelphia Negro who almost defeated Lew last summer.

Promoter Mike Jacobs, now completing negotiations for the bout, probably will stage the melee in the Garden in the last part of March.

Montgomery had Jenkins on the floor when the two met at catchweights in Philadelphia, and almost won the nod. He was impressive in defeating clever Al Nettlow for the third time in the semi-final to the Soose-Vigh go Friday night, and will give the champion plenty of trouble.

Bob Bores in like Henry Armstrong, and is a punishing hitter in close. He throws a lot of punches. Ringside observers pointed out that the frail Jenkins might have gone down under some of the blows Nettlow absorbed Friday night. It should be a great battle.

VIGH - SOOSE RETURN

Speaking of battles, great or otherwise, Billy Soose and Ernie Vigh will engage in a return bout March 7 in the Garden, according to Jacobs.

Soose won a unanimous decision over Vigh Friday, and it was

generally thought he had clinched a championship match with Ken Overlin, whom he already had defeated in a non-title contest.

When Jacobs proposed a 12-round return go with Vigh, Paul Moss, Soose's manager, declared:

"Jacobs is giving us the run-around again. We'll put out of New York right now and head for California."

The fact that Jacobs holds a virtual monopoly on New York boxing, however, may have prompted Moss to change his mind. With victories to his credit over Overlin, Tony Zale (NBA titleholder), and Vigh, Soose seems to be getting a raw deal. Overlin, recently married, notified Jacobs he would not be able to defend the crown until May. Soose's willingness to answer any criticisms of "running out on Vigh" by fighting Ernie again also had a lot to do with changing his manager's decision.

MACMITCHELL WINS

For a while it seemed that Johnny Munski was going to be this year's mile champion. Walter Mehl then stepped into the limelight. But Leslie MacMitchell, NYU junior, is on top at the present time, and gives all signs of staying there.

The 20-year-old New Yorker registered his second straight triumph over the top men in the business by winning the Boston A. A. Hunter Mile in 4:10.7 Saturday night. Mehl was eight yards behind, and Charley Fenske was third.

It was an easy triumph for Leslie, who learned his stuff at George Washington High School. He runs again this Saturday in the N. Y. A. C. meet.

USLTA RULING

Amateur tennis players will be limited to expense payments for the national, five sectional and eight invitation tournaments by a new USLTA ruling directed against so-called "tennis bums."

The solons also put restrictions on the use of free equipment, and said they'll disqualify all big-competition amateurs who maintain connections with sporting goods firms. Players who try to dodge the ruling by stopping in private homes during tournaments come under the new ruling.

The law makes big-time amateur tennis more than ever a monopoly of the wealthy, and highlights the hypocrisy of the "slam-pure" aristocratic USLTA officials.